

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

o. 31,979

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1985

Algeria	6.00 Dz.	Iceland	LS 170.00	Norway	7.00 Nkr.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

General Electric Agrees to Buy RCA for \$6.28 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. has agreed to acquire RCA Corp., owner of the NBC television network, for \$6.28 billion.

The announcement Wednesday is the second this year of a take-over of a network in the United States. The acquisition of American Broadcasting Cos. for \$3.5 billion by Capital Cities Communications was announced in March.

The ABC acquisition, which might well be completed by spring, caused Wall Street to update sharply the value of the three major U.S. networks. Shortly after its acquisition was announced, ed Turner, the Atlanta broadcast tycoon, tried unsuccessfully to acquire CBS.

Word of the GE-RCA agreement, which will take several months to complete, was apparently a surprise to the financial community.

The agreement was announced after the price of RCA's stock had in heavy New York Stock Exchange trading amid rumors that General Electric was negotiating to buy it.

The NYSE said Thursday that it had begun an analysis of trading in GE and GE before the announcement. The exchange said it had received inquiries regarding trading activity in the stock of those companies, but did not elaborate.

The NYSE said it could not indicate when the review would be completed. It reviews trading in all stocks before merger announcements.

The price of RCA fell \$4.25, or 5.5 percent, on the NYSE to \$59.25. It was up 37.5 cents to \$68.25.

The acquisition serves several purposes for General Electric. Among them would be a presence in consumer electronics, as well as the combining of both company's military-related operations.

General Electric has had strong operational results under its chairman, John F. Welch Jr. But the company has been more of a seller than a buyer. In 1984, GE and its Utah International subsidiary for \$4.2 billion. The proceeds from the sale were always considered the next egg that GE would use to make.

"As the money remained dormant almost two years, there was frequent speculation as to which company might be attractive to GE. More than once, however, GE officials said it might make several small purchases instead of one big

General Electric said it would sell \$66.50 a share in cash for its 94.4 million shares.

The total price of \$6.28 billion is largest for a nonoil company transaction in the United States. This year, Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. agreed to buy Bechtel Cos., the consumer-products company, for \$6.2 billion.

In 1984, GE posted net income of \$2.8 billion on revenue of \$72.9 billion. RCA earned \$341 million revenue of \$10.1 billion.

The transaction is subject to the approval of RCA's stockholders and various regulatory agencies.

The announcement was made by Welch, Thornton F. Bradshaw, A's chairman, and Robert R. Frederick, RCA's president and executive.

Mr. Welch said at a news conference Thursday that it was premature to say whether RCA or GE would be divested after the merger or to comment specifically

on the need for a new chief executive.

At the same time, the president said, "We must also never lose sight

of the need to maintain a strong national defense."

Many members of Congress have said the budget-balancing bill will require the president to accept cuts in military spending as well as in the domestic spending that he says has grown beyond bounds.

The House speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "There's no question that the Congress has given up power" in the budget-balancing bill, which he called "a fake and a fraud" that would hurt defense while "it murders the poor of the nation."

House and Senate officials reported progress, meanwhile, on the crucial issue of a stopgap spending bill to finance most government programs for the rest of the fiscal year. Even so, they said differences on defense spending, foreign aid and Interior Department funding remained unresolved.

The bill was approved Wednesday night by the Senate, after nine hours of debate, on a bipartisan 61-31 vote. The House then debated the legislation for 90 minutes before approving it on a bipartisan 271-154 vote and sending it to the White House.

In both the House and the Senate, a majority of Republicans supported the legislation, while half the Democrats voting in the Senate and a majority in the House opposed it.

"It is an act of legislative desperation," said Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the Democratic majority leader, who voted for the plan.

In a statement accompanying the signing Thursday, Mr. Reagan said, "The American people expect their elected officials to take action now to reduce the size of government and to set upon a reasonable and equitable course to eliminate federal budget deficits."

Early next year, he said, "I anticipate that we will have to take some significant across-the-board reductions in a wide range of programs."

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of the need to maintain a strong national defense."

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But as the nation's agricultural financial crisis continues into its fourth year with record numbers of farmers, banks and local businesses failing and no end in sight, there continue to be violent outbreaks and many more nonfatal incidents and threats.

The current farm convulsions are the latest in a fundamental economic restructuring across the country's midsection, which historically has produced so much of the nation's foods and factories, its leaders and social values.

One of the first official steps after the shooting was to assign police officers and guards banks in the surrounding rural areas, to guard not against robbers but against disgruntled bankers. It represented the shattering of one more link in a long chain of social trust running back for generations.

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Marcos Rivals: 'An Ordinary Housewife' and a Political Pro

Aquino Is Seen as a Symbol Of Accumulated Grievances

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Corazon C. Aquino, who will face President Ferdinand E. Marcos in elections set for February, says her advisers keep telling her to stop referring to herself as "just an ordinary housewife."

"And anyway," she said the other day, "I am not a housewife any more because I cannot take care of my house anymore, so many things have come up."

What has now come up, after days of last-ditch negotiation, is her emergence as the leader of the Philippine opposition in its attempt to end the 20-year rule of Mr. Marcos, whom she blames for the country's economic decline and growing instability.

Corazon Aquino, the 52-year-old widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the most popular opposition figure and a lifelong challenger to Mr. Marcos, has come to symbolize the accumulated grievances within the nation against the president.

"I know very well that I am not the victim who has suffered the most," she said in announcing her candidacy Dec. 3, "but it just so happens that perhaps I am the best-known victim of Mr. Marcos's long list of victims."

That announcement was made one day after a court acquitted 26

defendants, all but one of them soldiers, in the assassination of her husband as he returned to Manila in 1983 after three years in the United States.

Mrs. Aquino has said repeatedly that she holds Mr. Marcos responsible for the assassination, and she says she is prepared to make the accusation to his face.

Mrs. Aquino appears to be a genuinely reluctant politician who despises herself as inheritor of her husband's mantle as unifier of the fractious Philippine opposition. She says she has accepted her new role only after long sessions of prayer and sleepless nights.

She says that she feels uncomfortable around politicians and that she is still learning to speak their language of "hard realities."

But by both her own account and those of her associates, she is of necessity learning the role of leader, learning to be less polite and to contradict the seasoned politicians who were her husband's associates when she was "just a housewife."

By these accounts, it was Mrs. Aquino herself who decided Wednesday to compromise and accept Mr. Laurel's party as her sole standard. She told the party founded by her husband that it must accept her decision to set it aside.

"This time, let me assert myself," she was quoted as having told her inner circle.

Corazon Cojuangco Aquino was born Jan. 25, 1933, in Tarlac Province, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Manila. She was the sixth of eight children in one of the country's wealthiest landowning families.

She received a privileged education in an exclusive Manila girls elementary school. She continued her education in the United States, first at the Raven Hill Academy in Philadelphia and then at Notre Dame in New York.

Mrs. Aquino was graduated in 1953 with a degree in French and mathematics from Mount St. Vincent College in New York, then returned to the Philippines. She began studying law, but her academic career short to marry Benigno Aquino, an energetic young politician.

Her husband rose rapidly in politics to become the country's youngest senator and a likely successor to Mr. Marcos, whose second and constitutionally final term was to expire in 1973.

Meanwhile, Corazon Aquino was bearing him the first of five children, keeping house and serving coffee during the political gatherings at their home at which her husband spent long hours in discussions.

Her political education accelerated after 1972 when Mr. Marcos declared martial law and imprisoned her husband for eight years. During this time, she was Benigno Aquino's link to his supporters outside, and carried memorized messages to and from him, some of which were published in the foreign press.

Benigno Aquino was allowed to go to the United States in 1980 for heart surgery, and the family spent three years with him there until he returned in August 1983 to his death at Manila International Airport.

Since then, Corazon Aquino has grown steadily to become the focus around which the opposition now appears to have been able to unite against Mr. Marcos.

60 Hurt in U.S. Trolley Crash

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Nearly 60 people were injured, nine seriously, when a trolley derailed Wednesday during the evening rush hour and was hit by another trolley, city transit officials said Thursday.



Opposition Starts Campaign Amid Brass Bands, Confetti

Reuters

MANILA — Corazon C. Aquino and Salvador H. Laurel kicked off their joint election campaign Thursday to unseat President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Campaigning together in Mr. Laurel's stronghold of Batangas province, south of Manila, the two were greeted with brass bands and serenades, and showered with confetti and streamers.

"If this is a promise of things to come, we will make it," Mrs. Aquino said.

Mr. Marcos, meanwhile, accused his opponents of making "false promises, empty talk, lies and deceptions." He said at a meeting with grain traders that the presi-

dency means "sacrifices and dues."

"It requires not ambition but vision, prudence not Quixotic passion," he said. "Of course, there are men and women who believe otherwise and who think they can浩然 their way to the presidency by pandering to public emotion, without even a semblance of a program of government."

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel agreed Wednesday to run on a single ticket with Mr. Laurel as the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Marcos has named Arturo M. Tolentino, a former foreign minister, as his vice presidential running mate. The election is scheduled for Feb. 7.

Unlike Mr. Aquino and a number of other prominent politicians, Mr. Laurel was not arrested during martial law, but rather confined to support Mr. Marcos. He won a seat on the interim National Assembly in 1978 as a candidate in the president's party.

His property was not seized by Mr. Marcos during martial law, although the land of many other wealthy families was confiscated.

It was not until 1982 that Mr. Laurel became an active member of the opposition, calling news conferences to publicize what he said were abuses by the government.

Decades later, when Mr. Laurel was out of the country during the birth of his first two children a year apart, it was Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Corazon Aquino's late husband, and Mr. Laurel's best friend, who waited in his place outside the delivery room.

Mr. Laurel, who was a senator before the declaration of martial law, first made a name for himself as an advocate of justice for the poor. He founded the legal aid society of the Philippines, and in 1976

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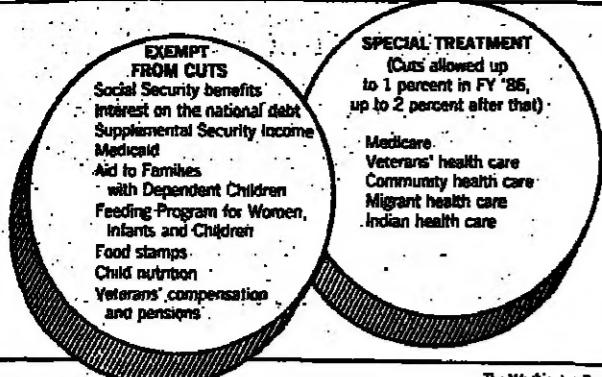
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**GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS:
WHO'S SAFE FROM THE BUDGET AX**

The Washington Post

**U.S. Balanced-Budget Law:
What It Does, How It Works**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Here are some of the major points of the law signed by President Ronald Reagan aimed at forcing a balanced budget for the U.S. government by the 1991 fiscal year:

DEFICITS

The plan establishes statutory ceilings on federal deficits. For the 1986 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, the maximum allowable deficit is \$171.9 billion, followed by \$144 billion for fiscal 1987, \$108 billion for fiscal 1988, \$72 billion for fiscal 1989, \$36 billion for fiscal 1990 and then no deficit for 1991.

After fiscal 1986, the deficit ceiling can still be exceeded by \$10 billion without automatic spending cuts being triggered.

The White House Office of Management and Budget said the total deficit for the 1985 fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30, was \$211.9 billion.

MEETING THE GOALS

Early in the calendar year, the president is required to submit a budget for the coming fiscal year that does not exceed the deficit targets.

Congress then is to proceed with drafting a budget blueprint, including instructions to congressional committees to make changes in programs within their jurisdictions to meet the deficit targets.

The plan tightens congressional rules for the consideration of legislation that exceeds the budget limits.

ENFORCEMENT

In August of each year, the White House Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office are required to make a report on the fiscal year about to begin, stating the projected budget deficit and the gap, if any, between the maximum statutory deficit.

These reports will be sent to the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, for review. If projected deficits exceed the targets, the accounting office is required to draw up a list of cuts in accordance with guidelines in the plan and send them to the president.

The president then would issue an order making the cuts to become final Oct. 15.

For the current fiscal year, the process is to begin in January 1986, with an order for cuts taking effect March 1. That cut cannot exceed \$11.7 billion.

AUTOMATIC CUTS

About half of the approximately \$1 trillion federal budget is subject to automatic cuts that might be needed to meet the deficit ceilings. The law requires the cuts to reduce military and nonmilitary spending by equal amounts.

Exempt from automatic cuts are Social Security retirement and disability payments; Medicaid, a federal-state program providing health care for the poor; Food Stamps, which subsidize food purchases for the poor; veterans' compensation and pensions and various welfare and child-nutrition programs.

Cuts for some other social programs are limited to 1 percent in the current fiscal year and 2 percent thereafter.

Provisions of the plan can only be waived during recessions or wartime.

—AP, NYT

U.S. Women Destined for Low-Pay Jobs, Panel FindsBy Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite recent progress, most American women who are employed will continue to work in largely low-paying occupations dominated by women for the foreseeable future, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences has concluded.

While saying that affirmative action programs have been effective in increasing the number of women in predominantly male professions, the panel expressed concern that what it called reversals of federal civil rights policy under the Reagan administration are likely to negatively affect women's future employment opportunities.

The 173-page report, which was paid for by Carnegie Corp. and the Departments of Education and Labor, estimates that about half of all men and women work in jobs that are dominated by one sex, that is, jobs in which 80 percent of the workers are either men or women.

The report, "Women's Work, Men's Work: Sex Segregation on the Job," was based on a two-year study by the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences. The panel was headed by Alice S. Ilchman, the president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York.

While the degree of sex segregation declined significantly in the 1970s, the panel concluded only slight further declines are anticipated, primarily because occupations that are predominantly male or female are expected to grow more than those that are relatively integrated.

Many of the 20 occupations expected to grow the most by

1990 are those that traditionally employ women. Among them are professional and practical nurses, nurse's aides, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists and waitresses. In 1980, for example, according to the National Research Council, 98.8 percent of secretaries and 95.9 percent of registered nurses were women.

Among other occupations where growth is expected to be greatest up to 1990 are truck drivers, automotive mechanics and helpers in the trades, all categories that now employ few women. In 1980, 1.3 percent of auto mechanics and 2.3 percent of truck drivers were women.

Nonetheless, the report said that in the past decade sex segregation in the work place has narrowed in some areas. It said that men became slightly more likely to work in a few heavily female occupations, such as office machine operators or telephone operators.

For example, according to census figures, the percentage of male telephone operators rose to 9 percent of the total in 1980 from 6 percent in 1970. Similarly, the percentage of male maids and housemen climbed to 24.2 percent of the total in 1980 from 5.7 percent in 1970.

The same time, according to the census, women's representation also increased in several predominantly male occupations, including law, banking, computer programming, bus driving and bartending. The percentage of bartenders who are women rose to 44.3 percent of the total in 1980 from 2.2 percent in 1970.

The panel found that despite large gains in employment in the 1970s, women still made only about 60 cents to every dollar earned by men.

"While some of this difference is due to differences in skill and experience," the report said, "about 35 to 40 percent of the disparity in average earnings is due to sex segregation among occupations. Sex segregation within occupations accounts for much of the remaining disparity."

A number of factors have limited women's progress and will continue to do so, the panel said, including social stereotyping, veterans' preference policies and departmental rather than plant-wide seniority systems.

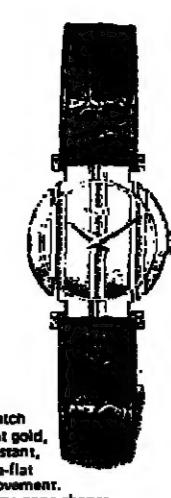
The evidence, the report continued, suggests women face discrimination and barriers in their education, training and employment.

Among other findings are these:

- Among the 503 occupations listed in the 1980 U.S. census, 275 were greater than 80 percent male or female. Since World War II many occupations have had dramatic shifts in their sex composition, but the dominance of one sex has remained.

- Among the 10 largest occupations for women in 1980, secretaries, registered nurses and bookkeepers were the most segregated by sex. The most male-dominated occupations among the 10 largest occupations for men were automobile mechanics, truck drivers and carpenters.

- In 1981, the median salary for women who worked full time throughout the year was \$12,001, about 59 percent of the median male salary of \$20,260. White women over 18 earned about 60 percent of the salary of white men, black women earned 76 percent of the salary of black men, and Hispanic women earned 73 percent of the salary of Hispanic men.

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Reagan and his aides plainly disliked portions of it, support for it was viewed as the only way of achieving some tax revision.

"They screwed up, they handled it very badly," said Representative Guy V. Molinari of New York, a Republican and a Reagan loyalist.

Discussing the defeat, Jack Alberding, president of the American Business Conference, a coalition of medium-sized businesses, said:

"The reason is clear. The Republicans in the House have never been enamored with the whole process of tax reform. Michel has never been enthusiastic about the whole process. The degree of cohesion, though, is a surprise."

A key Republican legislative

He was referring to Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois and the minority leader, who opposed the bill.

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SNAPSHOT OF THE DEBT CRISIS, RESCHEDULING MOVES,
ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

Eduardo Wiesner Durán, Western Hemisphere Director,
International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVES TO TACKLE
THE DEBT PROBLEM

Jesús Silva Herzog, Finance Minister, Mexico.
Fernando Bracher, Governor, Central Bank, Brazil.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM
SHOULD ADAPT

Michel Camdessus, Governor, Banque de France.
Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor, Bank of England.

HOW MULTINATIONALS HAVE MADE A SUCCESS OF
OPERATING IN THE REGION

C.J. van der Klugt, Vice-Chairman,
Philips Industries, Eindhoven.

Peter Wallenberg, First Vice Chairman,
Scandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

REVIVING INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA

The Honorable Edward Seaga, M.P., Prime Minister, Jamaica.
Francisco Szwarc, Finance Minister, Ecuador.

Arnaldo Musich, Director, Organización Techint, Buenos Aires.

JANUARY 28, 1986

Chairman: Anthony Sampson, international writer,
Editor of The Sampson Letter.

NEW EFFORTS TO STIMULATE TRADE WITH THE AREA

Claude Chevallier, European Commissioner, Brussels.

Felipe Jarillo, Chairman of the Contracting Parties
to the GATT, Geneva.

THE NEED FOR A LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE DEBT
PROBLEM AND FOR NEW CREDITS

Enrique Iglesias, Foreign Minister, Uruguay.

Manuel Urtasua, former Prime Minister, Peru.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS' VIEW OF LATIN AMERICA

David Rockefeller, Chairman, International Advisory
Committee, The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.

William Rhodes, Chairman, Restructuring Committee,
Citibank, New York.

Werner Blessing, Member of the Board of Managing
Directors, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt.

PERSPECTIVES ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

a) Central America:
Carlos Monzón Castillo, former Vice President, Costa Rica.

b) Andean Region:

Manuel Asprilla Arellano, Finance Minister, Venezuela.

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Lord Harold Lever, former Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster.

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13-12-85

Managua Steps Up Pressure on Dissidents

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Sandinist security officials have tightened censorship over the last two months and, through numerous arrests and interrogations, have issued a series of tough warnings to leading Nicaraguan dissident political parties, labor unions and the church.

The increased pressure against government opponents has taken place in the framework of stiffened state of emergency restrictions decreed Oct. 15 by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Lino Hernández, a lawyer who heads the opposition Permanent Human Rights Committee, estimated that more than 300 persons have been summoned for interrogation by the Interior Ministry's General Directorate for State Security since the Oct. 15 order and that about 20 remained in jail.

The Reverend Bosco Vivas, auxiliary bishop of Managua, said that total included "not fewer than 100" Roman Catholic lay activists and another 50 priests.

The others have been mainly political party leaders, evangelical ministers and union activists, according to diplomatic sources, Mr. Hernández and interviews with those called in.

Jimmy Hassan, a lawyer and evangelical preacher who heads the Campa's Crusade for Christ in Nicaragua, said he was taken away at gunpoint by security police who showed up at his house at 6 A.M. on Oct. 31. He was released eight

hours later, but then interrogated again for more than 10 hours the next day.

Neither Mr. Hassan nor a number of others detainees interviewed in this report reported physical abuse, although several complained of rough treatment and threats of long prison terms for opposition to the government.

Mr. Ortega, in announcing the broadened suspension of civil liberties in October, said it was necessary to combat an "internal front" working to support anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

They are trying to achieve it through open, cynical and insolent political activity," he said.

Deputy Commander Omar Cabezas, a Sandinist security official, said in explaining the interrogations of a dozen evangelical pastors that their religious sermons were encouraging draft resistance in defiance of the law.

Responding to expressions of concern by related U.S. evangelical groups, he asked why such concern should focus on Nicaragua when security forces in countries such as Chile and El Salvador murder dis-

sidents instead of interrogating them and releasing them after a few hours or days as Nicaragua has done.

"Yes, we have called in Catholic priests and told them they were violating the laws," Mr. Cabezas said. "It's the least we can do. They were violating the law."

Jamie Chamorro, co-director of the La Prensa opposition newspaper, said that since Oct. 15, the amount of news that is censored has risen from about 40 percent to 60 percent of what his staff tries to report.

Censors Releat on Letter

Radio and newspaper spokesmen say censors deleted most of a letter from Pope John Paul II about tensions between the church and state, then changed their minds and allowed its publication and broadcast in full. The Associated Press reported from Managua.

The letter, sent by the pope for Monday's Feast of the Immaculate Conception, said church leaders should not be discouraged by "intimidation and criticism of ministers" in Nicaragua.

The manager of Radio Católica, Alberto Carbajal, said the letter "was mutilated" by censors Dec. 7 and "we decided not to transmit it that way, since our interpretation was that the government did not want the people to know the true message from the pope."

He said the government later ordered that the letter be broadcast in full "but only one time, which we did Tuesday at noon."

Omar Cabezas

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vey of 155 Iowa agricultural bankers found 45 percent of the respondents, up from 24 percent last year, characterized relations with farmers as tense.

Half the bankers said they had been verbally abused, 13 percent had been physically threatened and 4 percent were actually attacked. Some bankers admit carrying guns at times.

The traditional code of the countryside requires silence outside the family on personal problems: Don't wash dirty laundry in public. In private and public sessions, mental health counselors are trying to break those taboos and build networks of neighbors for emotional support to combat the psychological isolation of depression, especially among rural males.

Some have resorted to a rifle or shotgun; those long-familiar weapons that in many rural households outnumber the humans. And they have lashed out like lightning at the nearest target, a wife, a bank president, a farm animal or in many cases, themselves.

Farmers' Sense of Powerlessness Frays Social Fabric

(Continued from Page 1)

today, 63 percent of whom are small producers.

The factory workers may resent being forced to undergo job retraining. But losing land and machinery means life retraining for an independent, middle-aged farmer, everyone knowing everything about everyone. But for many others they produced security, creating a rational, predictable system of social values and behavior.

A bank manager, too, may feel angry frustration at having to warn even reliable debtors of late payment penalties, or having to summon a lifelong friend, and announce the end of his friend's farm livelihood.

In hundreds of conversations in recent years across the rural Midwest, both farmers and bankers said that much of this fear and frustration, this stress and sense of powerlessness, seems to come from decisions made so far away: interest rates, crop prices, grain embargo and the actions of a young officer transferred to the little bank for two years.

Shortly before the elderly farmer

in Hills Dale, Burr, shot the bank president, John Hughes, a teller rejected a check on the farmer's overdrawn account.

Last year the Iowa Legislature passed a law enabling any credit institution to send a list of its debtors to grain elevators, cattle sales barns, or any institution where a farmer might generate money by selling his products. The law enables banks to require these institutions to make checks payable to both the farmer and the bank.

This prohibits a few farmers from receiving income without applying at least some toward their outstanding debts, some that in the aggregate were threatening to draw creditors in red ink.

The list suggests to many honest customers, who now have to take every check to the bank for approval just to deposit it, that they were no longer trusted, a further fraying of the social fabric.

Such precautions also fed fears on both sides of the credit crunch, especially at bill-paying time in the fall and early winter. A recent sur-



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West German Protest of Nuclear Recycling

A West German policeman, right, dragged a demonstrator away by the hair Thursday during the second day of clashes at the construction site for a nuclear recycling plant at Wackersdorf in Bavaria. Police arrested 17 demonstrators Thursday, after making six arrests the day before. Environmental groups oppose the plant, which is intended to reprocess spent nuclear reactor fuel.

Anne Baxter, 62, Movie Actress, Dies

By Alexander Reid
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anne Baxter, who won an Academy Award in 1946 as best supporting actress for her role in "The Razor's Edge," died Thursday at a New York hospital, where she had been taken earlier after collapsing from a stroke. Miss Baxter had been appearing in the television series "Hotel." In 1963, she replaced Bette Davis — who had suffered a stroke — in the drama, playing the role of a lithesome San Francisco hotel owner. Miss Baxter won her Oscar for her portrayal of Sophie, a heartbroken young American in Paris, in a screen adaptation of Somerset Maugham's novel. She was nominated for a second Academy Award for her portrayal of Evelyn, a scheming, social-climbing young actress, in the 1950 movie "All About Eve." In the film, Davis played the role of her rival, Margo Channing.

In 1971, Miss Baxter replaced Lauren Bacall on Broadway in "Applause," a musical based on "All About Eve," in the role of

Miss Baxter was born in Michigan City, Indiana, and her family moved to New York when she was 4. The granddaughter of Frank Lloyd Wright, Miss Baxter studied acting with Maria Ouspenskaya. At 13, she made her acting debut in the Broadway play "Seen But Not Heard."

Three years later, she went to Hollywood. Her first film was "Twenty-Mule Team" (1940) with Wallace Beery.

In 1956, she played Nefertiti, Queen of Egypt, in Cecil B. DeMille's "Ten Commandments." Her other films included "Charley's Aunt" (1941), "The Magnificent Ambersons" (1942), "Five Graves to Cairo" (1943), "I Confess" (1953), "Walk on the Wild Side" (1962), "The Family Jewels" (1965) and "The Busy Body" (1967).

Miss Baxter married John Howard, the actor, in 1946. They were divorced in 1953. Her second marriage, in 1960, was to Randolph Galt, a rancher in Australia. For several years Miss Baxter lived on a cattle ranch in the Australian outback. She and Mr. Galt were di-

vorced in 1970. Her book "Interruption: A True Story," published in 1976, told of her experiences there.

In 1977 she married David Klee, a New York investment banker. He died the following year.

■ **Other deaths:**

Curtis D. MacDougall, 82, professor of journalism at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, from 1942 to 1971, Nov. 12,

from complications following surgery.

Bill Waesby, 91, who as a second baseman for the Cleveland Indians in 1920 made the only unassisted triple play in World Series history, Sunday in Lakewood, Ohio. His real name was William Adolf Wamborgans.

Pierre Nord, 85, a French author of spy novels, Wednesday in Monaco. A colonel and wartime Resistance fighter whose real name was Andre Brouillard, he wrote about 75 novels.

Dimitar Uzunov, 63, the Bulgarian-born tenor who sang on the world's foremost opera stages until vocal cord surgery ended his career in 1966, Wednesday in Vienna.

Disasters in '85 Mark Aviation's Deadliest Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Even before yesterday's crash of a chartered C-8 in Newfoundland, 1985 had become the deadliest year in the history of commercial aviation because of two earlier aircraft disasters.

The crash Thursday was the third worst in 1985 and the worst aircraft involving a chartered aircraft in aviation history. It was the 15th major civilian airline crash this year.

More than 1,600 persons have been killed in 1985 in aircraft accidents, surpassing the previous record of 1,299 in 1974, according to the Civil Aviation Organization. The three worst crashes this year ranked among the 10 worst crashes in history.

The year's worst incident was the crash of a Japan Airlines Boeing 747 on a mountain near Tokyo on Aug. 12. With 520 adults, it was the worst single-plane crash in history.

On June 23, 329 persons died when an Air-India 747 plunged to the Atlantic off Ireland. No cause was suspected.

The crash of an Iberia Boeing 7 in Spain on Feb. 19 killed 88, and 137 died in the crash of Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-11 at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on Aug. 2. (AP, UPI)

Fear of AIDS Grows in Soviet As Officials Blame the West

(Continued from Page 1)

epidemic to the Central Intelligence Agency or the Pentagon, or to tribes in Central Africa. One of these, entitled "Panic in the West," was published in October in the weekly magazine Literarnaya Gazeta, is credited with touching off public concern about AIDS.

Most of those articles have described it as an infectious disease most prevalent among homosexuals, drug addicts and prostitutes. But the lecture stressed that AIDS among children and married people also is increasing.

In the Sovetskaya Kultura interview, Dr. Zhdanov blamed the outbreak abroad on increased contact between people from different countries in the postwar period, and particularly since the 1960s.

The articles appear to have succeeded in increasing suspicion against foreigners. A rash of official reports about AIDS before the International Youth Festival here in July has given way to persistent but unproven rumors that contacts between Soviets and foreigners have resulted in an AIDS outbreak.

Near the lecture's end, the speaker recapped his list of preventive measures with a recommendation to avoid contact with foreigners and undesirable elements. He added that blood for transfusions should be drawn from women, who he said are less likely to be AIDS carriers.

■ **Russian to Attend Meeting**

The Soviet Union for the first time will join 40 medical experts next week in a meeting to discuss AIDS, Reuters reported Thursday from Geneva. Half of those afflicted worldwide

have died and there is no sign of a cure, said Dr. Fahy Assad of the World Health Organization, which called the three-day meeting.

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The articles appear to have succeeded in increasing suspicion against foreigners. A rash of official reports about AIDS before the International Youth Festival here in July has given way to persistent but unproven rumors that contacts between Soviets and foreigners have resulted in an AIDS outbreak.

Near the lecture's end, the speaker recapped his list of preventive measures with a recommendation to avoid contact with foreigners and undesirable elements. He added that blood for transfusions should be drawn from women, who he said are less likely to be AIDS carriers.

■ **Russian to Attend Meeting**

The Soviet Union for the first time will join 40 medical experts next week in a meeting to discuss AIDS, Reuters reported Thursday from Geneva. Half of those afflicted worldwide

British, Irish Pledge to Hold Ground On Accord

Byers

BELFAST — Britain and Ireland have pledged to continue implementing their agreement on Northern Ireland despite attempts to wreck it during its first session by extremists from both sides of the divided community.

After the inaugural meeting Wednesday of the Anglo-Irish Conference, the body set up to implement the accord signed last month, Peter Barry, Ireland's minister for foreign affairs, said the two governments might be on the road to achieving peace and stability in the North.

Speaking in Dublin on his return Wednesday from Belfast, Mr. Barry emphasized, however, that the process was at an early stage.

The co-chairman of the new committee, Tom King, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said the initiative would not bring quick success but added: "I think it is a genuine and constructive way."

As the first meeting took place there were demonstrations by angry Protestant loyalists in which 38 policemen were injured, and a mortar attack by guerrillas of the Provisional Irish Republican Army on a police station that left four officers hospitalized.

Both sides also agreed on measures aimed at improving the image among Catholics of the mainly Protestant security forces in Northern Ireland.

These include a new code of conduct for policemen and the inclusion of regular police officers in patrols by the largely Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment, which is deeply distrusted by Catholics.

■ **Backing in Europe**

The European Parliament endorsed the British-Irish agreement in a resolution Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Strasbourg, France. The vote was 151-28.

It said the accord offered "a unique opportunity to make progress toward peace and reconciliation."



Peter Barry

NATO Says It Wants to Consult on Soviet Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and production of armaments.

NATO officials acknowledged that substantial problems must be overcome if the policy is to be implemented successfully.

The U.S. delegation greeted the move as a major step toward improving alliance effectiveness at a time of "national budget restraints and a widening gap between Warsaw Pact and NATO conventional capabilities."

Loyalists see it as a first step toward a reunified Ireland.

The main result of the first session was agreement that more armed Irish police, including specialized anti-terrorist units, would be drafted in the South to border areas to help stop the movement of guerrillas.

The major European concern clearly centered on an impending decision by Mr. Reagan about whether the United States would continue its adherence to restraints in the unratified strategic arms treaty. Some senior administration officials have advocated abandoning that policy because of alleged Soviet violations of the treaty.

At the time of the last NATO ministerial meeting in June, Mr. Reagan announced that the United States would continue its practice of not undercutting the arms restrictions, but would keep that policy under review in the light of future Soviet conduct.

Some ministers, particularly Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain, reportedly emphasized to Mr. Shultz that every effort must be made to achieve substantive progress in the Geneva arms control talks if the United States wanted to avoid a resurgence of anti-nuclear sentiment in West European public opinion.

Reagan Signs Bill to End Budget Deficits by 1991

(Continued from Page 1)

bill to tie the government over until early next week.

That would give negotiators the time they need to wrap up both a farm bill and the long-term spending bill and enable Congress to adjourn for the year by the middle of next week.

The House spending measure calls for \$268.8 billion for the Pentagon for the current fiscal year, while the Senate wants \$282.5 billion, a level for which the administration is pressing.

Both measures provide less for foreign aid than the White House and NATO conventional capabilities.

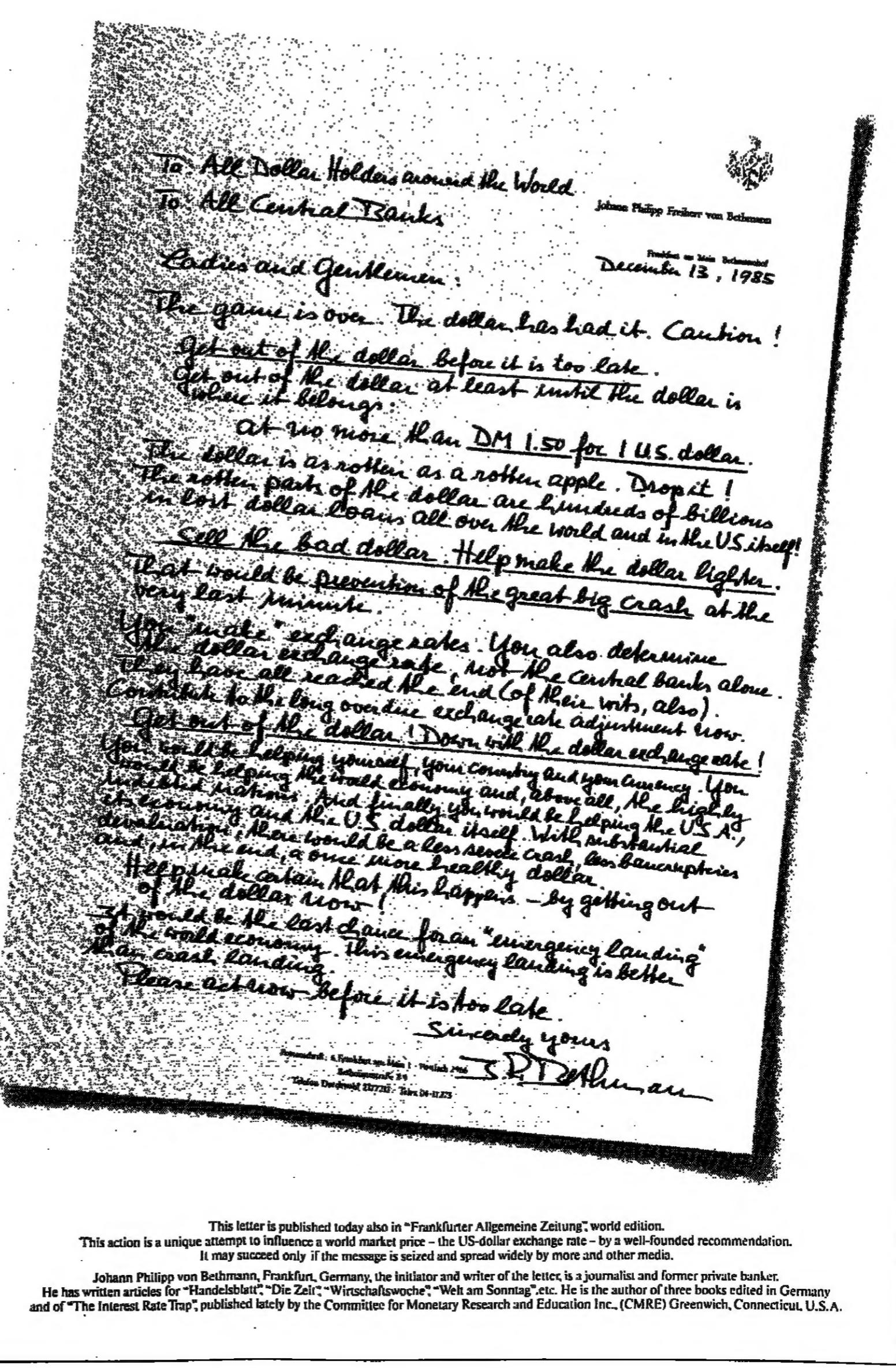
The major increase in the debt limit, which is the government's borrowing authority, to \$2.079 trillion ended months of fiscal turmoil for the government, which had resorted to a series of bookkeeping measures to stay solvent.

Treasury Department officials said the government would have been in default without action by midnight Thursday. (AP, NYT)



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Same Standard for China?

In the Senate, uneasiness seems to be increasing over the nuclear agreement with China. Under the agreement, which is now in effect, American manufacturers will be able to sell power reactors and related technology to the Chinese. In return, the Chinese have pledged not to divert the materials or technology to military uses or to help any other country — Pakistan, for example — build nuclear weapons. But the United States will have no reliable way of knowing how faithfully the Chinese abide by their commitment.

Senator John Glenn of Ohio has brought up this uncomfortable reality several times recently, and each time a few more senators have joined him. This week they were a majority. On Monday he succeeded in attaching a brief and useful paragraph on this subject to Congress's continuing resolution on federal spending. The Senate leadership tried to set the Glenn amendment aside, but in the roll call, lost by 28 votes to 59. The amendment probably will not survive in the final legislation because the conference is going to try to throw out everything not strictly related to spending. But those 59 senators who voted with Mr. Glenn represented a remarkably wide range of opinion in both parties, and they are right.

When the United States sells nuclear reactors to other countries, it insists on safeguards — specifically, the system of international in-

spections and materials accounting that is administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Chinese agreement makes no reference to safeguards. America has settled therein for far less rigorous assurances.

The administration says that it considers the Chinese dependable, and that the commitments they made will tie China securely into the worldwide effort to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The Glenn amendment, according to the administration, would force renegotiation of the whole agreement and would broadly damage relations with China. That is not a trivial case. China often has behaved badly in regard to spreading nuclear technology, and even its relatively loose promises to America represent important progress.

But what of Senator Edward Kennedy, now a ripe old 53, who will be Ronald Reagan's present age in the year 2007? Will he run? Can he win? I have those answers for you today.

Every right-winger worth his salt has flaws in his record for the day Teddy Kennedy hits the hustings in what is sure to be an ideologically wrenching Democratic-primary race for the presidency. We want to run against Mr. Kennedy because he stands there defiantly as the Unfinished Left in an era of right-wing triumph; to beat him decisively in open national combat would drive a stake through liberalism's heart at midnight.

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Second, we say with furrowed brow, he is hip to the issues that burn on the television screen. When stock in sanctions on South Africa was selling at its low, Mr. Kennedy remembered his brothers' call to Martin Luther King in jail and bought heavily; he now stands sturdily in the forefront of the fight against apartheid.

And the new Kennedy is not your knee-jerk liberal. He agrees with President Reagan on the line-item veto, handing budget power over to the president; he is a born deregulator; he decided early to

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Chance in Guatemala

For Guatemala, now comes the hard part. The military, in power for most of 31 years, has honored its promise to permit the free election of a civilian president. The vote seems to have been fair. The victor, with the highest vote total in history, is an attractive center-leftist, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, and he pledges to take charge without vengeance against the military for its murderous rule. If he succeeds, it will be a tremendous advance for democracy in Central America's most developed nation.

Success is far from certain. Mr. Cerezo plainly does not lack for courage; three assassination attempts failed to deter his candidacy. "The only way they are going to get me out of the palace is to carry me out dead," he defiantly proclaims. But in fact he has trumpled a bit, running a conservative campaign. His Christian Democratic Party promised to respect landowners and financial interests, to try no one for human rights violations and to let the

military manage counterinsurgency. A new constitution leaves the armed forces in control of local government and legalizes the resettlement of Indians into "model villages" and their conscription into civilian patrols. Human rights abuses against urban citizens may now decline, but what relief can be expected by citizens in the countryside?

Swollen military budgets and endless warfare have contributed to a severe economic crisis. Foreign lenders and donors will feel more comfortable about helping a civilian government, but until priorities are reordered, new money may not make much difference. Mr. Cerezo, an admirer of Clausewitz, suggests that his deference to the military is part of a grand strategy, yielding to realities. That judgment, backed by the voters, should not be second-guessed from afar. Americans join in hailing his victory, and his promise.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Save the Tax Reform Bill

The House of Representatives should rescue and pass the tax reform bill to force the Senate to deal with the subject next year. No one can endorse the bill unreservedly. It is too big, and has gone through too many hands. But on balance it would make the system fairer.

The measure's most powerful provisions would move tax thresholds back above the poverty line, so the poor would no longer owe income taxes. They generally did not in the 1970s, but have begun to since. About six million families and individuals with very little income would be taken off the rolls by this step. Many are working poor who pay rising Social Security taxes and were perhaps the biggest losers in President Reagan's first-term spending cuts, which tended to lower eligibility levels for social programs. The second-term tax bill is an important counterbalance to the first-term fairness issue.

These tax cuts for the poor were proposed by the president. He also proposed large tax cuts for the very rich. The House Ways and Means Committee tapered these down. Its bill would reaffirm the traditional progressivity of the income tax, the principle that rates should rise with income. The committee also strengthened minimum taxes both for individuals and corporations. Some tax reformers see this as a weakness, a confession that the committee could not accomplish all it should have in

eliminating preferences. But not all preferences are bad; the logic of a minimum tax is simply that there must be a limit to anyone's use of these tax-reducing devices in any one year. The new provisions would achieve that. This is the most basic fairness issue in taxation: Those with income ought to pay.

There are certain industries — defense, banking, real estate — whose effective tax rates over the years have been egregiously low. They have become symbols for discontent within the tax code. The bill would deal decisively with several of these. Defense contractors would lose the so-called completed contract provision by which many have all avoided taxes in the past. Banks would lose deductions for excess bad-debt reserves. Depreciation periods would be stretched out on real estate.

Many in and out of Congress believe that next year there will be a tax increase — that while the president still will not hear of it, there must be. The current bill would be an imposing vehicle. It is "revenue-neutral" now; what it raises by narrowing preferences it returns by cutting rates. It would not be hard to adjust these combinations to increase revenues, and the increase would be the fitter for the reforms that would accompany it. It was the president's idea; it is the Democrats' bill. Both parties should vote yes today.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Useful Start in South Asia

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, set up in Bangladesh last weekend, is a useful, if modest, start to giving the area greater stability. It does not promise to be a panacea for the subcontinent's many problems. On the contrary, it is deliberately cautious in its objectives. Its founding charter specifically avoids controversial issues, particularly of a bilateral kind. It rests on certain broad principles that all seven members — India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan

and Nepal and the Maldives — can agree on. This is a sensible start.

What the region needs first, as Rajiv Gandhi, India's prime minister, rightly pointed out, is "to build mutual confidence and trust." The hostility between India and Pakistan lies at the heart of the subcontinent's problems. It is this that is the indirect cause of the region's arms build-up and to some extent its political instability. Now that both nations appear on the verge of acquiring nuclear arms, the need for a solution is even more urgent.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: The 'Unseen Vampire' of War
NEW YORK — The New York World says: "If there were no other reason for making an end of war, the financial ruin it involves must sooner or later bring the civilized nations of the world to their senses. As President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University said at Tufts College, 'Future war is impossible because the nations cannot afford it.' In Europe, he says, the war debt is \$26 billion, 'all owed to the unseen vampire, and which the nations will never pay and which taxes poor people \$95 million a year.' The burdens of militarism in time of peace are exhausting the strength of the leading nations, already overburdened with debts. The certain result of a great war would be overwhelming bankruptcy."

1935: Egypt Restores Its Constitution
CAIRO — Events of the past month, including country-wide riots, culminated on Dec. 12 with the promulgation of a decree by King Fuad restoring the 1923 Constitution. Before Premier Nessim Pasha presented the decree for the King's signature, he had an interview with Sir Miles Lampson, in which the British High Commissioner said that Great Britain had no objection to the principle of restoration, but deemed immediate application of the political status [of independence] under the 1923 Constitution to be undesirable at present. The Premier was asked by the King to remain in office until elections may be held and parliamentary activity restored. Consequently the cabinet did not resign as expected.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1985

What Keeps Kennedy in The Blocks

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Ethel Kennedy's son Joseph is running for the Massachusetts seat once held by his uncle, and her daughter Kathleen is thinking of running for Congress in Maryland. The Kennedy clan is making its generational move, and it is nice to see the familiar grime on the new faces.

The administration says that it considers the Chinese dependable, and that the commitments they made will tie China securely into the worldwide effort to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The Glenn amendment, according to the administration, would force renegotiation of the whole agreement and would broadly damage relations with China. That is not a trivial case. China often has behaved badly in regard to spreading nuclear technology, and even its relatively loose promises to America represent important progress.

But what of Senator Edward Kennedy, now a ripe old 53, who will be Ronald Reagan's present age in the year 2007? Will he run? Can he win? I have those answers for you today.

Every right-winger worth his salt has flaws in his record for the day Teddy Kennedy hits the hustings in what is sure to be an ideologically wrenching Democratic-primary race for the presidency. We want to run against Mr. Kennedy because he stands there defiantly as the Unfinished Left in an era of right-wing triumph; to beat him decisively in open national combat would drive a stake through liberalism's heart at midnight.

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And the new Kennedy is not your knee-jerk liberal. He agrees with President Reagan on the line-item veto, handing budget power over to the president; he is a born deregulator; he decided early to



abandon his Democratic allies by embracing the Gramm-Rudman budget balancing act, and he rolled all the special-interest groups by speaking out against a party of assembled constituents. Balance the ticket with Governor Mark White of Texas or Charles Robb of Virginia or Senator Sam Nunn; prospects get hotter.

At the same time, goes our soft sell, Mr. Kennedy has hewed to progressive principle by making Social Security off-limits to cuts, resisting reductions in Medicare, opposing school prayer, urging gun control, protecting the helpless alien worker and blocking arms sales to Jordan under King Hussein deals directly with Israel.

In sum, he has kept the faith with the liberal faithful on selected concerns while breaking away from the tax-and-spend mistakes of the former Democratic losers. As the polls now show, he would run better than any Democrat, holding the old constituency while attracting independent young voters.

This is when our Democratic friends give us a funny look: If Mr. Kennedy is so fearsome a candidate, why are Republicans so eager to run against him?

Well, um, we're into contrasts. He is against "star wars" and opposes aid to the "contras" in Nicaragua.

The New York Times

When the Pacific Is No Longer an American Lake

By Jonathan Weisglass

WASHINGTON — This year may be recalled as the year the Pacific ceased to be America's lake. New Zealand refused port entry to a U.S. destroyer, Australia backed down from a commitment to help monitor an MX missile test and instability in the Philippines has raised questions about U.S. bases there.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, after setting up a major naval base in Vie-

tnam, has ratified a treaty banning the manufacture, testing or stationing of nuclear arms in almost all the South Pacific. This wide, anti-nuclear sentiment is summed up in a poster that says, "If it's so safe, store it in Washington, dump it in Tokyo and test it in Paris."

Fourth, the United States must consider that these traditionally pro-American islands are challenging allied nuclear powers in the area. If the United States refuses to recognize their 200-mile fisheries, it is likely that Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu will sign deals with the Russians soon.

Third, America should play a more active role in the area. There are two U.S. embassies among the dozen or so independent or self-governing island states in the Pacific, and one regional office of the Agency for International Development that administers programs totaling \$6 million annually.

The answer is not necessarily to

payment. Kiribati's annual budget is about \$39 million; so failure to pay was catastrophic and made the Soviets offer that much sweeter.

The State Department is negotiating a regional fisheries agreement with the island nations of the area. If the United States refuses to recognize their 200-mile fisheries, it is likely that Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu will sign deals with the Russians soon.

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... and how unfair to me if we really did change the rules...

Russians for Peace: Are They for Real?

By Jerry F. Hough

WASHINGTON — The Nobel Peace Committee has been criticized for its award of this year's prize to the Soviet co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Yevgeni Chazov, who is sharing the award with his American counterpart, Bernard Lown, is a deputy minister of health in the Soviet Union. He was (and perhaps still is) the personal doctor of the Communist Party general secretary, and on that basis was made a full member of the Central Committee — scarcely a man independent of the government.

Even if he wanted to, Dr. Chazov could not publicly criticize the policy of the Soviet Union. When he goes abroad, he supports Soviet foreign policy. Nevertheless, much of the criticism of this award and the official Soviet peace movement in general betrays a real lack of understanding of the Soviet political system. The role of the men and women in this movement is far more complex than we in the West usually recognize.

When we see statements by Soviet scholars (such as Georgi Arbakov, who heads the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies) or officials (Dr. Chazov) in favor of disarmament or peace, we have the very clear choice that they are directed only at us and are intended to us to lower our guard.

What Westerners forget is that the scholars who are part of the official Soviet peace movement also write in the Soviet press. The censors do not permit them to criticize Soviet policy, at least directly, but they are saying things that are deeply disturbing to powerful military and conservative elements in the establishment. Before he was removed as chief of the general staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov complained bitterly about those in the Soviet press who treat any peace as a good peace. "It is necessary," he wrote, "to bring the truth about the existing threat of a military danger to the Soviet people in a deeper and more well-armed manner."

The members of the Soviet peace movement (who are not to be confused with the dissident Helsinki monitors) must pay their dues by supporting Soviet foreign policy. But they are arguing against the traditional military way of thinking in the Soviet Union.

For example, talk about winning a nuclear war and the launching of pre-emptive nuclear strikes was part of the more obvious incompetence of military force becomes in its way, the more evident the impossibility of using it for political goals." he says, indicating that any drive for Soviet military superiority would be a waste of money. Perhaps he had some influence on the decision to end the growth in military procurements a few years later.

In 1982, Mr. Arbakov said on Moscow television that "everybody is dependent on the stability of the international economic system and the international monetary system." He was calling for a recognition of an integrated world economy, of which the Soviet Union was a part and, implicitly, for a rejection of rigid ideological distinction between the socialist and capitalist world. Mr. Gorbachev has become the first general secretary to talk in that way.

Mr. Arbakov's rule is ending, he writes, a great deal. But he had been the one recently, in 1982, that Gorbachev would have deserved a Nobel Peace Prize. It is impossible to judge whether Dr. Chazov does. If he talked about nuclear war to Leonid Brezhnev and helped persuade the Soviet leader to change doctrines, then he does. In any case, recognition that the official Soviet peace movement has played a key role in eroding simplistic Soviet military doctrine and ideology is overdue.

The writer, a Washington lawyer who represents the people of Bikini Atoll, is writing a book on U.S. nuclear testing in the Pacific. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The writer, a professor of political science at Duke University

At a Cavern Base, a Show of Afghan Rebel Strength

By Barry Renfrew
The Associated Press

ZHAWAR, Afghanistan — Hidden in a mile-long complex of man-made caverns, guerrillas fighting Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government have built a military base that includes bomb shelters for tanks, a subterranean hospital and a mosque.

The base, in a narrow valley in the southern Paktia province, is ringed by fortifications and defended by tanks and artillery with anti-aircraft batteries on the surrounding mountain tops.

A reporter came to the base in a jeep from Pakistan through areas of Afghanistan controlled by the rebels, accompanied by a guerrilla leader who had invited him. The Communist government in Kabul, the capital, bars the entry of Western reporters.

The base area resounded throughout the day with clanging from workshops where trucks and tanks were being repaired and heavy weapons serviced.

Zhawar is a sign of things to come said the base commander, Bakhterjan Jaber.

"We're building, we're going to expand this center and make it even safer for the Mujahidin," he said, referring to what the Islamic guerrillas call themselves.

The base is a remarkable show of strength by the guerrillas fighting Afghanistan's army and an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops. The facility is also a sign of the increased covert flow of arms and money reportedly reaching the guerrillas from the United States, China, Saudi Arabia and other nations.

Mr. Jaber talked about the base in his garden as he watched the tank crews at work on their vehicles, the roar of engines drowning out the base's loudspeaker system summoning the garrison to evening prayers.

Mr. Jaber wore a large white turban on his head and a bandolier across his chest. He carried a pistol and dagger at his side. Aides hovered behind him. Nearby were the stacked carcasses of Soviet helicopter gunships and Soviet MiG jets shot down in recent attacks on the base.

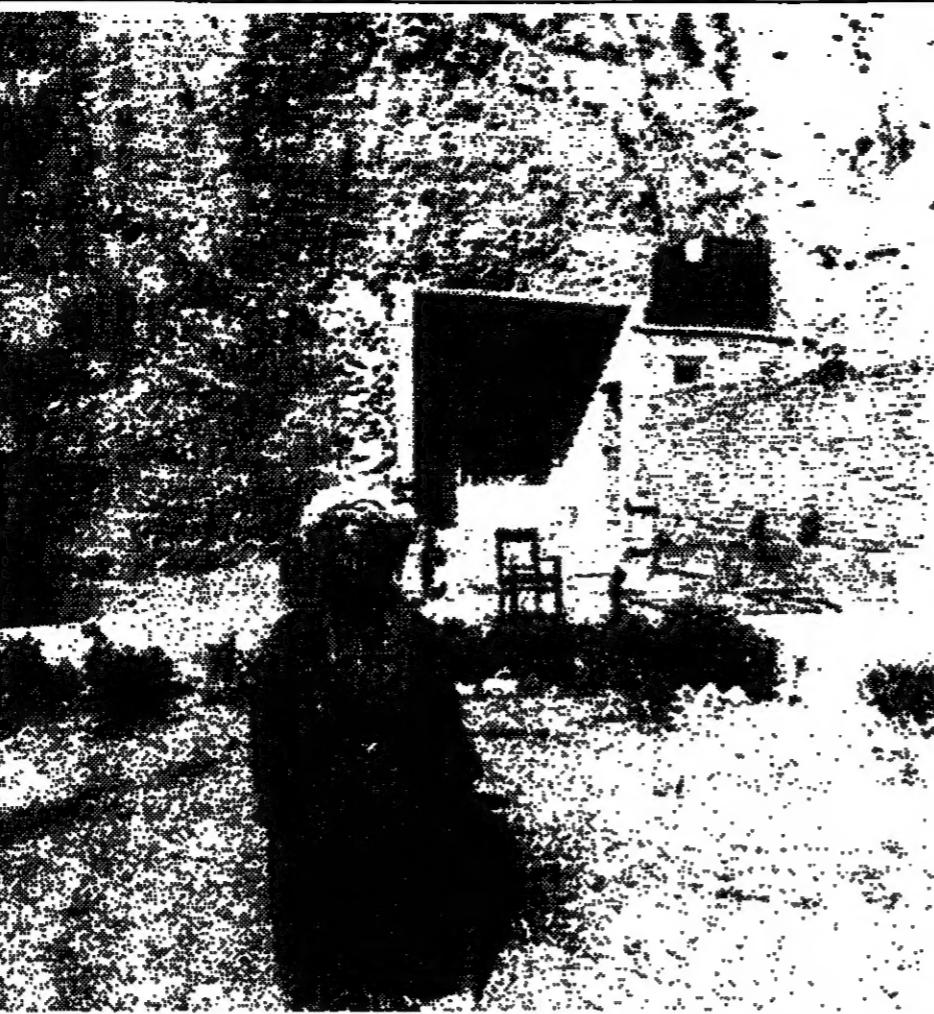
Living conditions on the base are very different from those in the mountain hideouts where the rebels have lived for years, often short of weapons, ammunition and food.

"This is the only place like it in Afghanistan," said a guerrilla officer.

On the wall of the base headquarters is a green stone outline map of Afghanistan.

"This is Afghanistan," another guerrilla said. "This is our country. We love it."

Mr. Jaber said Zhawar is indicative of when the Mujahidin will



Bakhterjan Jaber, commander of an Afghan guerrilla base at Zhawar, in his garden. Guerrilla leaders would allow only a few areas of the secret base in southern Afghanistan to be photographed.

have forces equaling those of the Communists. But, he added, many Afghan rebels still have barely enough to fight with.

Little of the base can be seen from the air. Nearly all of the facilities are in caverns excavated in the sheer valley walls. Guerrillas would allow only a few areas to be photographed.

Scores of men with picks and shovels were building new caverns and reinforcing them with concrete walls and steel girders.

Thick stone and brick blast walls had been constructed in front of the entrances to the more important workshops as shields against bombs exploding in the valley. Several bomb craters could be seen in the valley floor, and guerrillas said they had been raided several times during the summer by Soviet and Afghan planes.

The tanks are used as mobile artillery for hit-and-run attacks on government positions, but Mr. Jaber said he dreamed of the day when he would lead them into battle against Soviet armored forces.

"God willing, it will not be long," he said.

Armored worked in the base machine shops with industrial lathes and drills, repairing anti-aircraft guns. A dozen heavy machine guns were propped up against the wall, awaiting attention and more weapons were lined up outside.

Mr. Jaber said the base was about four years old, but major construction had only begun this year. The commander sat next to a captured Soviet-made telephone switchboard linking his command post to all parts of the base.

A guerrilla officer, Alan Jan,

and his tank work force and some Afghan Army prisoners were working on two Soviet-made T-54 tanks.

Mr. Jan, who was trained in Afghanistan's Army armored corps before the Communists took power in 1978, said he had 10 tanks at Zhawar and at several nearby bases that had been captured intact from Soviet and Afghan forces.

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Construction work is taking place during the winter lull in the fighting, Mr. Jaber said. A large hospital was being finished, and the guerrillas said they hoped to have it working, along with an operating room and X-ray facilities, when fighting resumed in the spring.

Soviet troops came within three miles (4.8 kilometers) of the base during a major offensive in August and September, Mr. Jaber said. But the base had never been in serious danger and the enemy could not take it, he asserted.

"Mujahidin look at the bombs and are happy," an officer said. "They cannot kill us."

Everywhere at Zhawar are surre-

al sculptures fashioned by the guerrillas from downed Soviet aerial bombs, bits of downed aircraft and exploded missiles. The commander's garden is surrounded by a ring of aerial bombs planted amid the flower beds.

Sitting on chairs or blankets, the guerrillas sip green tea. Surrounding them are the outlandish sculptures, which seem a cross between war trophies and a vague attempt to make a symbolic statement about Zhawar's survival.

"It sounds like many people are dead. A lot more than Kabul is saying," said a guerrilla official, who asked not to be identified for security reasons.

Radio Kabul blamed "imperialist" nations for the attacks and described the attackers as "anti-revolutionary wage earners of the imperialists." The Afghan government claims that the guerrillas are mercenaries supported by the United States, China and other nations opposed to the Kabul government.

Afghanistan Says Rebels' Bombs Kill 9 in Kabul

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Bombs planted by guerrillas demolished an air force building in Afghanistan's capital and badly damaged a nearby university building, killing nine persons and injuring 75, the Afghan government has acknowledged.

The government's announcement of the bombings Wednesday was unusual. The government rarely acknowledges defeat, insisting that the Islamic guerrillas fighting to unseat it have no popular support and are ineffective.

In a broadcast monitored in Islamabad, the Afghan government radio service said that the air force meteorological department at the Khoja Rawash Air Base in Kabul was demolished by a bomb on Sunday and that nine persons were killed and 54 injured.

The bombers struck again Monday, seriously damaging a building at Kabul's Polytechnical University and injuring 21 students, Radio Kabul said.

Afghan guerrilla officials, reached by telephone in the Pakistani city of Peshawar near the Afghan border, suggested that the bombings caused greater casualties than were admitted.

The rebels and other sources routinely report on developments in Kabul, and a guerrilla official speculated the government was trying to get a scaled-down version of the attack out first.

"It sounds like many people are dead. A lot more than Kabul is saying," said a guerrilla official, who asked not to be identified for security reasons.

Radio Kabul blamed "imperialist" nations for the attacks and described the attackers as "anti-revolutionary wage earners of the imperialists." The Afghan government claims that the guerrillas are mercenaries supported by the United States, China and other nations opposed to the Kabul government.

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Taba Talks End Without Statement

The Associated Press

HERZLIYYA, Israel — Israeli and Egyptian negotiators ended three days of talks Thursday without announcing agreement on how to resolve a border dispute that has strained their relations.

The two teams discussed methods and terms for settling their rival claims to the tiny Red Sea beach enclave of Taba in the Sinai Peninsula, but they did not issue a joint statement.

But David Kimche, one of the negotiators and director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said each side understood the other better.

"From that point of view, we have made great progress," he said in Herzliyya, a Mediterranean resort town 13 kilometers (eight miles) north of Tel Aviv.

Abdel Hafim Badawi, head of the Egyptian delegation, said there had been progress but declined to elaborate.

"This has been the most successful round of talks so far," Israel radio quoted him as saying.

Also on the agenda was how to settle 14 disputed points along the border, normalization of trade and tourism ties and compensation for seven Israeli tourists killed by an Egyptian policeman Oct. 5 in the main resort of Ras Burka, near Taba.

Israel radio said a meeting of the 0-member cabinet was expected next week to decide whether to submit the Taba issue to arbitration.

The Labor Party of Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has agreed to go along with Egypt's demand for arbitration, while the Likud, led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, insists that conciliation talks be tried first.

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Herald Tribune

Opening for Talks to Begin in Moscow

Communist Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. and Soviet leaders agreed to begin negotiations in Moscow on Saturday to end a yearlong dispute over economic recovery.

Mr. Gorbachev said the two sides would meet in Moscow on Dec. 15 to discuss the economy and the future of the Soviet Union.

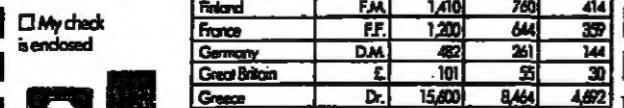
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WEEKEND

December 13, 1985

Page 9

French Architects Use 'Savoir-Terre' To Bring Back Earthen Housing

by Vicki Elliott

L'ISLE D'ABEAU, France — Mao Ze-dong was born in a house with earthen walls; so, it seems, was Indira Gandhi. The king of Morocco was born in an earthen palace, and in the United States, where houses of earth are a Sun Belt luxury item, the president has his own adobe ranch house.

In France, a small civilizing mission is underway, preaching the virtues of unbaked earth as a building material, both in the form of sun-dried or stabilized bricks or as rammed earth within wooden frames. An excellent insulating material, earth saves on heating and air conditioning; it demands no energy-consuming industrial processes, and it comes under foot (or more specifically, from below the top soil) and not like cement, for money in gas-consuming trucks.

The Pompidou Center's 1981 traveling exhibition on the world's earth architecture, conceived by Jean Dethier, the consultant architect of its Center for Industrial Creation was dispatched in mail-sized packages all over the globe, and has been seen by three million people as far afield as Armenia and Mongolia. But in the Third World, where the hungry are as often as not also the homeless, earth is archaic. If building with earth is such a good idea, Dethier was asked on his travels, how is it that nobody does it in France?

A pilot project in one of the "new towns" of the 1960s, L'Isle d'Abbau, 18 miles (30 kilometers) from Lyon, is an attempt to answer that criticism. Inaugurated in bitter cold last month, the "Domaine de la Terre," a group of 65 housing units planned in small clusters on a rain-swept hillside, was conceived as a kind of plant nursery that would help to nurture modern techniques in earth construction, both in Europe and in the Third World.

The experiment was launched with an architectural competition in 1981, timed for the Pompidou Center exhibition, which wowed out 10 designs. The inspiration was diverse — from self-styled "vernacular-international" to solar greenhouse to farmyard barn — but the constraints were Procrustean: the budget and the norms of France's subsidized low-rent housing or HLMs.

The aim, which put 10 groups of architects from all over France to work on a single plot, was to prove that building with earth was not an intellectual hobby horse, but a feasible proposition; to make fools of the skeptics who argued that earth would not stand up to the wind and the rain. It was also a way to update ancient techniques while stocking up on experience in the "logic of the raw material." And the local housing authorities, helped out with generous research subsidies, would recoup in monthly rent at least some of the outlay.

Paradoxically, in the context of decentralization in France, the initiative came from Paris, but the new town's authorities had various interests in adopting the project. For one thing, L'Isle d'Abbau had undertaken a charter pledging both that it would respect the environment and a pursue a policy of energy conservation. Then, the two or three-story buildings fit in well with the sporadic urban planning of a town that spreads in patches over a stretch of farmland 20 by 10 kilometers (12 by 6 miles).

Moreover, among the cultural baggage of the region around Lyon, though less familiar to the average Frenchman than its culinary flair, is the technique of building in *pisé*, or rammed earth. A tradition that is thought to date back to the Gallo-Roman period, it is well implanted in the Rhône-Alpes, which, with Devon in England, ranks as the densest concentration of earth houses in Europe.

Of the buildings constructed before the turn of the century, no less than 85 percent in the region are in *pisé* gentle and lowly alike: sturdy, comfortable farm houses, four-story neoclassical mansions and that early manifestation of the centralized state, the com-

nation schoolroom and village hall. In many of the villages between Macon and Lyon, the only stone building was the church.

The *pisé* is not always apparent: after World War I, Paris began to impose its own norms in building design, and local traditions began to be covered with a fig leaf of sophistication. Most of the 18th- and 19th-century buildings, standing evidence of the viability of *pisé* in construction, are now covered with a hideous layer of fibro-cement (and sometimes, as a crowning insult, painted with brickwork). Such dubious protection is not only unnecessary but positively harmful. Unlike the traditional lime washes, cement is a non-porous substance that prevents the walls from breathing, and this ultimately leads to structural damage.

In such villages as Massilly and Cibeins there are still barns and agricultural complexes that display the old skills in unadorned splendor: the foundation in flat, rounded stones, the granular packed earth, the veins where the master *piseur* started on the next layer of his building, and the triangular reinforcements in chalk at each corner.

In L'Isle d'Abbau, a village of 800 that provided the nucleus of the new town of 15,000, the last barn went up in 1953. But people still know what it is to live in *pisé*. The mayor, Alain Rossot, recounts how his son practices the trumpet unheard behind the 19-inch wall into the next room and how he can come back from a week's holiday without having to turn on the heating.

The architectural tradition, then, had been there, though like France's local dialects and many other regional diversities, it was dying a slow and apparently certain death.

But a small nexus of young architects based in Grenoble, the CRATEerre group, had been agitating for over 10 years to spread the word. Many of them began their career in the Third World, and their achievements include not only helping to build a housing development of several thousand units in the Ille de Mayotte, considered exem-

Continued on page II



House designed by Odile Perreau-Hamburger.

Remembering Somerset Maugham

by Thomas Quinn-Curtiss

PARIS — W. Somerset Maugham died 20 years ago next Monday, but the sales of his novels and collections of his stories show no sign of falling off and his plays continue to entertain audiences everywhere. He was — and remains — among the most popular authors of the century.

Since his death many have tried to disclose the man behind the mask. What they have set down in the main recalls Oscar Wilde's sad prediction that it is always the Judas who writes the biography.

There was an air of mystery to Maugham and he cultivated it. He had been a British espionage agent and he knew how to keep his secrets. The Great Exposure broke out as soon as he was buried. His Boswells have not been generous.

The most informative of the "lives" is that of Ted Morgan, who cannot be accused of betraying confidence for he never met Maugham. An outstanding reporter, he had access to Maugham's diaries and papers, interviewed his friends, relatives, enemies and associates and presented the evidence. So candid and thorough is his study that it caused a lady of the British aristocracy who skimmed its pages to put down the book and, waving her lorgnette, to exclaim: "Really, I don't think I want to know all this about Willard!"

Maugham was born in the British Embassy in Paris in 1874, where his father was a legal adviser to the ambassador. The child's first language was French and at the age of 8 he was sent to school in England. His mother died and he had a miserable boyhood, becoming the butt of his classmates because of his stammer. The torment of this affliction appeared in another form in his novel "Of Human Bondage," whose protagonist he made a cripple.

He never overcame his stammer. In old age he was honored with a banquet at the Garrick Club in London. His speech went well until he reached a passage in which he announced that his creative work was done and that he would spend his days sitting on his veranda watching the world go by. "Veranda" was the fatal word.

"I shall sit on my . . . I shall sit on my . . . I shall sit on my . . ." he repeated, and unable to get the word out he broke off and in embarrassment and despair sat down.

The family fortunes went awry and he was obliged to select a profession. He chose medicine and, receiving his degree as a physician, he walked the hospital wards. His observations of his underprivileged patients provided the material for his first novel, "Liza of Lambeth." It was praised by the critics and is still in print, but it was only later when four of his plays were running simultaneously in the West End that he achieved financial independence.

His prolificness was resented and his popularity frowned on by his rivals. He never joined a clique. Unlike certain of his contemporaries his work carried no solutions for the world's ills. He wrote of what he

This Year, Give the Camel

LONDON — And now for something completely different: For Christmas give the camel instead of the gold, frankincense or myrrh.

London Zoo, whose idea this is, can supply a camel for only £1,000 and the best part is that the gift needn't even take the beast home. Under the zoo's animal adoption plan, the Christmas present remains in its habitat, which is embellished for a year with a plaque bearing the name of its adopter, who further receives a picture of his or her temporary pet and a free season pass to the zoo.

Adoption fees are based upon what it costs the zoo to feed an animal for a year and they range from £10 (about \$15) for a spider

MARY BLUME

to £5,000 for an elephant. A basilisk is cheap at £10, two-toed sloths are a frequent gift to husbands, and this year's Christmas favorite seems to be penguins, hardly a bargain at £250. A more seasonal reindeer is way up in the pygmy hippo and bongo range at £750.

The adoption scheme now meets one-third of feeding costs, mere crumbs to the Zoological Society of London, which takes in £3 million a year and spends seven and which has had its financial up and downs since its foundation early in the 19th century, when its headquarters were still in Mayfair and monkeys ate the membership vouchers.

London Zoo and its country outpost, Whipsnade Park in Bedfordshire, are part of the Zoological Society of London, along with the Institute of Zoology which does research in many fields, most spectacularly in the breeding of endangered species with a view to returning zoo animals to the wild.

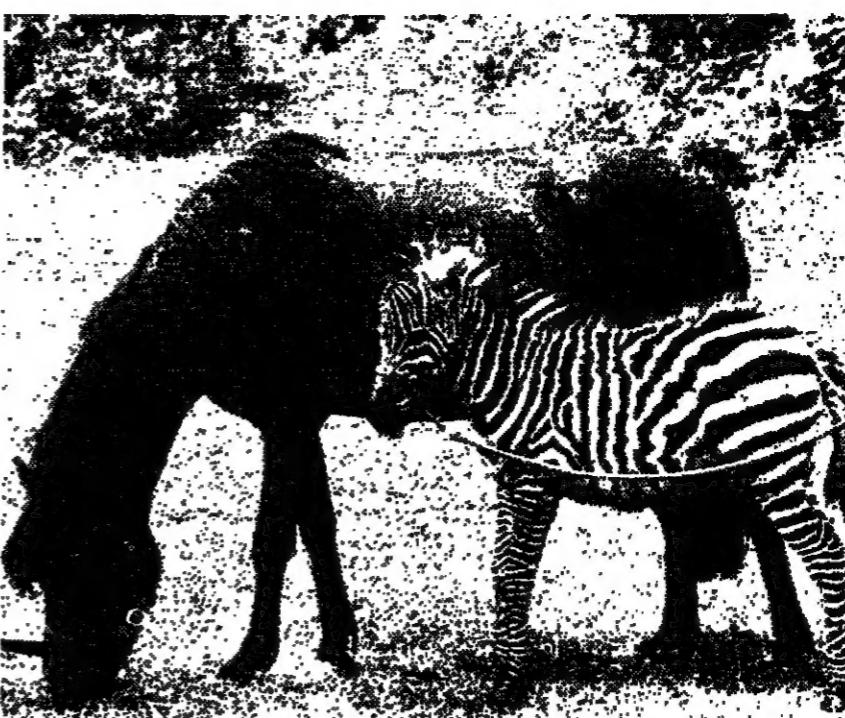
Last summer the first zebra foal born in Britain by embryo transplant was introduced to the press with its surrogate dam, a Welsh pony. Embryo transplants have not only made it easier to breed species on the verge of extinction such as the Przewalski horse, which is now being sent back to its Mongolian habitat, but they can also increase the birthrate since several mares can be impregnated at once.

London Zoo is very much a part of London life, being placed in the city's center in 32 acres of Regent's Park. It is not the oldest or biggest zoo but it is one of the most prestigious — its staff architects and consultants often go abroad to help plan new zoos — and it has been greatly celebrated in literature.

Christopher Robin fed buns to its bears, Glenda Jackson and Ben Kingsley in the new Harold Pinter film free two of its giant sea turtles after 30 years of captivity, and in David Garnett's 1974 novella "A Man in the Zoo" there is an early example of performance art when a love-crossed man moves with his books into a cage marked HOMO SAPIENS and bearing the warning "Visitors are requested not to imitate the Man by personal remarks."

LONDON ZOO is also unhappily unique among great European zoos in that it is not government-financed, although it has received a three-year grant to cover its deficit from the Department of the Environment and has in the past been helped by the about-to-be-disbanded Greater London Council, which adopted its pride of lions and whose head, Ken Livingstone, once applied for a job as a keeper in the reptile house and was turned down.

There had long been private menageries in England (Henry I had lions, leopards, lynxes, camels, an owl and a porcupine) and there were other zoos in Europe when the Zoological Society was founded in 1826 by Sir Stamford Raffles, the creator of Singapore and discoverer of a vile-smelling flower called *Rafflesia arnoldii*. When the zoo opened the following year, only Fellows of the Society were admitted; to prevent "contamination by admission of the poorer classes" the public was admitted only upon introduction from a Fellow, and never on Sundays. Sun-



Young zebra with surrogate parent.

days were reserved for Fellows and their friends until 1957.

The fact that the zoo was from its start part of a learned society accounts for its nonsubsidized status and for its long reputation as a research center, says the zoo's director, David Jones. "The research institute is the largest of its type associated with any zoo in the world," he says. He is a zoologist and veterinarian, wears a blue pull-over and looks like a pipe smoker.

London Zoo's pride is less in its collection than in the way it is shown. "I suppose the prize exhibit is the small mammals," Jones says. "Very few zoos have a good small mammal collection because they're not terribly money-pulling, but shown well and in considerable number side by side, there's an enormous variety."

Dr. Brian Bertram, the curator of mammals, says there are 400 species of mammal and the zoo has room for 160. There are no whales, which is not surprising. Nor is there a koala, which is not surprising.

"I have never seen one and I would love to," he says. "I am sure most people here haven't. I'm also sure no one would want to see a dying koala."

Koalas eat eucalyptus. "We keep anteaters successfully and they never eat an ant. But there is no incentive for Australia to develop artificial eucalyptus and no one here is trained in koala nutrition. We cannot afford to train someone in order to have a koala in ten years' time."

So, no koala. "There is no way we can be complete," says Bertram. Jones adds that this is not London Zoo's aim.

"The collection at the Berlin Zoo must be the best in the world — it's certainly the biggest — but their approach is that you show a representation of more or less everything." Jones describes this as an old-fashioned stamp-collecting approach and recommends a more selective view.

"Go to Basel or Emmen in Holland — they are zoos that concentrate on a few things and show them brilliantly and they interpret them well, with magnificent graphics, hands-on things for kids that relate to the things they are looking at."

Jones praises Basel for its gorillas, Indian rhinos, pygmy hippos and antelopes. Emmen is great for education. "You might think sewer rats are hardly a thing you would show in a zoo, but Emmen has a magnificent exhibition of sewer rats displayed in a sewer system and they do it in such a way that food is always up so the rats are always active. And there are quite a few in the States that use that — Cincinnati has good technology to keep animals on the move doing things,

making things much more interesting for the visitor."

Modern zookeeping has just about eliminated the horrid trade of capturing and selling wild animals. A high proportion of animals are zoo-bred (some of Mr. Jones's lions are eighth generation Londoners) and others are exchanged according to need among an inner circle of approved zoos. There is even a computerized international stud book for breeding programs.

London Zoo is now engaged on huge building plan in anticipation of which Dr. Bertram has given away his bears. "It was early to give them away, but we wanted to be sure they wouldn't have to be put down because people wouldn't want old bears."

THE bears used to inhabit the old concrete Mappin Terraces, which will be turned into an approximation of the North American tundra with meadows, streams, artificial canyons, walk-through aviaries and a centerpiece of polar bears in a naturalistic setting which can also be viewed from below because, it is said, a polar bear swimming underwater is a beautifully graceful sight.

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"The first structure in the building program is an aquarium to replace one that opened in 1924 ("London Finds Its Sole" headlined The Daily Express) and which no one will miss. "People were gapping to get out after the first three tanks," David Jones says.

The new aquarium, described as "a planned experience" will climax in a superb tropical reef. "It should be mind-blowing," says Brian Bertram.

The aquarium will cost more than £1.5 million to build and £40,000 to stock. The entire revamping of the zoo will cost £22 million over the next 10 or 12 years and will, with luck, be partly financed by corporations. "Instead of putting £1 million in TV prime time, put it in the aquarium where your name will be seen for thirty or forty years," suggests the zoo's commercial manager.

No matter how modern, educational and original the zoo's new planned experiences will be, it will still have to keep what David Jones calls bread and butter animals — "the kiddies-books animals, which they'll be very disappointed if they don't see. Elephants, giraffes, lions. They have no conservation value at all and they're often very costly to feed, but you have to have them."

"We have to have animals out and around," Brian Bertram agrees; "200,000 rides, that's 200,000 delighted customers!" ■



maugham by Ronald Searle (1954).

saw and knew. Mampassant was his model and on occasion he matched his master with his fearless realism.

The aesthetes of Bloomsbury also disapproved of his work as have their followers. Edmund Wilson, the American critic, complained that his plays were not "written," an odd charge. This was answered by the dramatist, S. N. Behrman, who wrote that strangely, though Maugham's plays were "not written," they had been published and were constantly performed. His play "The Circle" is one of the few comedies that has a Restoration flavor. Like the Restoration writers, Maugham adopted a French viewpoint, satirizing with cool and more often cruel wit the foibles of English society.

All Maugham's flaws of character have been paraded and analyzed in memoirs, biographies and little-tittle to compose an alarming portrait. He has been accused of hypocrisy for concealing his homosexuality. But he was 21 when Oscar Wilde was imprisoned and he had no itch to be either a martyr or a reformer.

That Maugham in his last years was prone to fits of bad temper, rudeness and incipient paranoia and that he was so absent-minded at times that he forgot who was who only proves that he had grown senile when he reached 90.

IN the early 1950s I visited Maugham in his Villa Mauresque at Cap Ferrat. His secretary, Alan Searle, was doubtful about an interview, but phoned the next morning to say an appointment was set for the following day. He told me that Maugham was eager to learn about an adaptation of one of his novels that had opened in Paris and was bringing him large and unexpected royalties.

He was about 80 and his gait was that of a much younger man. His sun-tanned, wrinkled face of tough leather texture gave him an oriental aspect, emphasized by his feline eyes of yellowish tint. He looked like an elderly mandarin in a Savile Row suit. He had recently been in Switzerland for rejuvenation treatment, and it may have benefited him. He seemed fit and alert.

"You know that play in Paris is not by me," he confessed. He spoke leisurely, but without hesitation or stutter. "It is an adaptation by Guy Bolton of my novel 'Theater,' which has been translated and is now a hit in French. 'Rain' was a similar case. A young man, John Colton, asked if he could dramatize my story 'Miss Thompson.' I saw no play in it, but he did and it ran for five years in New York with that wonderful actress Jeanne Eagels as Sadie. Others are now writing plays from my stories — Behrman has made a play of 'Jane' and Zora Akins has dramatized 'The Human Element.' I've retired from playwriting."

"Why? First, because my last two plays — 'For Services Rendered,' a strong anti-war play, and 'Sheepy,' a sort of philosophical fantasy — failed. I remember two famous and popular dramatists, Pinero and Henry Arthur Jones, telling me sadly that the public didn't want them anymore.

"But there is another problem, too. I don't get about as I once did. Of course, I still travel, but my circle is limited. I have no idea how little about the conversation today of older folk. It would be difficult for me to write dialogue that reflects the talk of the day. Plot, yes, for the basic issues never change; love, hate, envy, jealousy, the money chase, the sex chase; those are eternal."

In addition to his fiction and plays Maugham has written some perceptive criticism. In his "Writer's Notebooks" one finds an enlightening comment on Russian literature, not only on the 19th-century giants, but on the pre-revolutionary authors who are being rediscovered in English now. In the 1950s he was occupied with writing prefaces to literary classics, French, English and Russian. He kept abreast of new writers, but in his late years he could read no longer because of cataracts on both eyes.

Maugham never wrote movie scenarios, but many of his stories and plays were filmed and brought him enormous sums, among them "The Painted Veil" with Greta Garbo, "Rain" — as "Sadie Thompson" — with Gloria Swanson, "East of Suez" with Pola Negri and "Of Human Bondage" with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis.

On a brief stay in Hollywood during World War II Maugham had offended a



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by Thomas L. Friedman

JERUSALEM — Only in Jerusalem could a huge hole in the ground have historical significance for Christians, Moslems, Jews, Freemasons, devil worshippers and occasional treasure hunters.

Mind you, the hole in question is no meager opening in the earth. It is a five-acre cave under the Moslem quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. It is variously called Solomon's Cave, Suleiman's Cave, Zeckiah's Cave, Korah's Cave and the haunted cave — depending on who is quarrying the history.

The entrance to Zeckiah's Cave — to choose one popular name — is just beneath the Old City wall, between the Damascus and Herod gates. The Jerusalem Foundation has just completed paths and installing lights throughout the cave, making it easily explorable by non-claustraphobic tourists who relish a good yarn with their archaeology.

The cave itself is the remnant of the biggest quarry in Jerusalem which once stretched all the way from the Garden Tomb — where many Protestants believe that Jesus was buried — to the walls of the Old City. Only the mouth of the cave is natural; the rest was carved by unknown slaves and workmen over several thousand years.

As soon as you pass through its narrow mouth, the cave slopes down into a massive 300-foot-wide "auditorium," where a concert could be held if the orchestra could ignore the drops of water that trickle through the ceiling from hidden springs. They are known as "Zeckiah's tears," after the last of the kings of Judah, who is said to have used the cave as an escape route when fleeing his enemies.

Off this main "auditorium" the lighted paths lead into a variety of "galleries," or separate nooks and crannies hewn by man and nature into some fantastic rock formations. Bizarre symmetrical patterns and chisel marks have been left behind by stonemasons on many sections of the rough limestone rock. In other galleries huge, nearly finished building blocks destined for some palace are locked into the rock where the stonemasons left them centuries ago, when for some reason they stopped work. Illuminated by the yellow lamplight, these geometric shapes help give the interior its eerie atmosphere.

In a few places the stones bear Arabic, Greek, Armenian and English charcoal-engraved graffiti, but they are the kind of graffiti that, in moderation, actually add to the historical sense of a place; there is no tacky "Kirkoy was here," but

rather the understated likes of "W. E. Blackstone Jan. 1889."

The paths stretch into every corner of the cave, which takes a good 30 minutes to explore properly, and along the way are plaques that explain the myriad legends surrounding this unusual hole.

The oldest and most enduring legend about the cave is that it was the quarry for King Solomon when he built the First Temple. It was an important quarry because it was rich in white massif Meleket limestone, which, because of its strength, its suitability for carving and its resistance to erosion, was used for all royal buildings. Meleket comes from the Hebrew and Arabic roots for kingly or royal.

The legend that Solomon built his temple from this quarry — a claim for which there is no hard evidence — was made more plausible by the discovery in 1873 of an ancient bit of graffiti excavated by a French archaeologist, Charles Clermont-Ganneau. In a small niche now marked by a plaque, he uncovered a crude carving of a cherub, a popular biblical motif.

Because two giant cherubs flanked the Holy Ark in Solomon's Temple, and because cherubs were mentioned 75 times in the Old Testament, which was completed during the First Temple period, the cherub graffiti could be evidence that the quarry dates from the time of Solomon as well. So argued Yacov Yacov, director of the East Jerusalem Development Corp., which was responsible for carrying out restorations of the cave.

"Even if it is not so," Yacov added, "even if it is from a later period, it's a nice story — some old stonemason leaving his graffiti from the days of King Solomon."

BUT in this part of the world, one man's daydream is another man's conviction. For the Freemasons, the conviction is definitely Solomon's quarry, making it perhaps the most revered site of their society. The organization considers Solomon the first Freemason, and its tradition of dormitory passwords and symbols derives from the building of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. In the absence of the temple, Freemasons revere the quarry, and they hold an elaborate ceremony inside the cave once a year.

"The people slain by Moses" refers to a story that appears in the Bible and the Koran about a man named Korah — Karun in Arabic — who mounted a revolt against Moses and Aaron, maintaining that they had led the children of Israel out of Egypt only to dominate them in the wilderness. According to the Old Testament, Korah and his fellow rebels were swallowed up by the earth.

Where? Well, according to el-Mukaddasi, the story making the rounds in Jerusalem late in the 10th century, el-Mukaddasi said:

"There is at Jerusalem, outside the city, a huge cavern. According to what I have heard from learned men, and also have read in books, it leads into the place where lie the people slain by Moses. But there is no surety in this, for apparently it is not a stone quarry, with passages leading thereto, along which one may go with torches."

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It might have remained sealed forever if an American missionary, J.T. Barclay, had not been out walking his dog in Jerusalem one day in 1854. According to Barclay, his dog, apparently chasing the scent of a fox's den, was digging

furiously through dirt near the Old City wall when he suddenly popped through an opening and disappeared. After the dog reappeared, Barclay decided to investigate.

Waiting until nightfall to avoid detection, Barclay and his two sons dressed in Arab garb and sashered through the crack, armed with matches, candles and a compass.

His description of the exploration in his journal, "City of the Great King," is a classic of understated 19th-century travel writing.

Barclay said he and his sons suddenly came upon "a very deep and precipitous pit, in which we re-



Visitors in the former quarry.

The Chaldean soldiers chased the buck and arrived at the exit of the cave just as Zeckiah was coming out, enabling them to capture and blind him. Thus was born the legend of Zeckiah's Cave.

The Moslem writer and geographer el-Mukaddasi tells us that Arabic legend in the Middle Ages pointed to a completely different ancient story regarding the origins of the cave. Writing in the 10th century, el-Mukaddasi said:

"There is at Jerusalem, outside the city, a huge cavern. According to what I have heard from learned men, and also have read in books, it

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Barclay said he and his sons suddenly came upon "a very deep and precipitous pit, in which we re-

ceived the very salutary warning of caution from the dead — a human skeleton! supposed to be that of a person who, not being sufficiently supplied with lights, was precipitated into the crack, armed with

matches, candles and a compass.

Local legend has it that a group of yeshiva students exploring the cave in the late 19th century encountered the cave arm-in-arm out of fear of what they might encounter and eventually fled screaming after they heard the sound of falling water, which they may have mistaken for some noisy demon. That was apparently enough to keep most people away until the 1920s, save for some minor quarrying in 1907 to obtain the stones used to build

TRAVEL

Quarrying History and Legend in Jerusalem

the Turkish clock tower over the Jaffa Gate.

But it was precisely the specter of demons, or, more exactly, the devil himself, that seemed to attract a German sect to the cave. In her book "Our Jerusalem," another American missionary, Bertha Stanford Vester, described how a stocky, dark German man, accompanied by his frail wife, a young couple with three children and three old women "looking more like witches than humans," showed up at her family's home in Jerusalem one morning in 1885.

The German man, she recalled, immediately announced that "he had been led by the spirit from Germany to Palestine, to Jerusalem and to this house to take possession. How soon could we vacate? he wanted to know."

Inside the cave the German set was reported to be performing rituals with fire, among other things. The German consul dragged them all out after the women in the group fell ill from life in the damp, unsanitary quarry. The "mad" leader, wrote Vester, was eventually sent back to Germany.

MORE than spirits and temple stones were quarried from Zeckiah's Cave. In 1968, only a year after Israel had assumed control over all of Jerusalem, an Arab from East Jerusalem told the Israeli Ministry of Finance that his grandfather had buried three cases of gold in the cave during the Ottoman period. The man said he would show them, where the treasure was buried in return for a 25 percent cut. The ministry agreed, and one morning a Treasury Officer and two laborers from the Ministry of Public Works went into the cave with their flashlights and shovels.

According to The Jerusalem Post, when a reporter from a Hebrew newspaper arrived on the scene late in the afternoon, he found a deep hole, exhausted workers, some disappointed government officials and nothing even resembling gold.

Who knows? Maybe they were just digging in the wrong place. If you would like to try, the cave is open every day from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., with admission 50 cents and 25 cents for children. Most visitors tour the cave on their own, but the site is also included on many organized tours of the Old City.

If you plan to look for gold, bring your own shovel and be sure to cut a deal with the Ministry of Finance first.

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LEISURE

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(List in Classified Section)

Arca	10.14	Barclays records P-17
Arca/News	10.14	Barclays rates notes P-16
Arca	10.14	Gold market P-13
Arca/News	10.14	Interest rates P-13
Arca	10.14	International rates P-13
Arca	10.14	Options P-12
Arca	10.14	OTC stock P-17
Arca	10.14	Other markets P-18

TODAY, DECEMBER 13, 1985

**

TECHNOLOGY

The Hypersonic Airplane Speeding Toward Reality

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tremendous progress in the design of a new class of jet engines known as scramjets is propelling the fantasy of a hypersonic plane toward reality. For years research on these jets, also known as super-combustion ramjets, has bubbled along in federal research laboratories on a shoestring budget.

Then three weeks ago President Ronald Reagan's science adviser and the chief of research and development for the U.S. Force disclosed that they were ready to commit half a billion dollars over three years to refine the engine technology, in hopes

of developing a plane that could cross the United States in 12 minutes and circle the globe in 90.

If the effort works, it could be the most significant change in airplane design since the invention of the jet. Air force officials say scramjets may make it possible for a plane to

take off from an ordinary runway and quickly accelerate to Mach 5 or even Mach 25. With the aid of an on-board rocket booster, a plane could even propel itself into orbit, paving the way for a less expensive way of launching and retrieving satellites.

The uses are limitless," Major General Donald J. Kuytma said.

"Transport and reconnaissance are obvious uses. But

the prospect of an engine that works so efficiently and doesn't count the costs of launching a rocket or even the space shuttle is one that we'd be foolish to ignore."

Most jet airplanes use conventional turbines, which suck in air

and then mix with fuel and ignite, sending a jet of hot gases

out the back nozzle. The process is ideal for subsonic travel, but it uses little fuel at about Mach 3. The weight of the compressors,

of a plane's heaviest components, slows the aircraft. More

important, the temperature of combustion and aerodynamic

rises so precipitously at high speeds that engines begin to

overheat.

In CRAMJETS, however, require no compressors. Instead, air

is forced through the engine at supersonic speeds compresses

itself because of the "ram action" — familiar to anyone

driving his hand out the window of a speeding car — of air from

outside colliding against the engine. The self-compressed air

then mixes with fuel and burns.

However, as researchers at the National Aeronautics and

Astronautics Administration have learned in a decade of research, it is

that easy. "The air moves so fast that it becomes a problem,"

says Robert A. Jones, chief of the high-speed aerodynamics

division at NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia.

"You have to mix the air with the fuel and have it react in

a few milliseconds. That's barely enough time for combus-

tion," says Jones.

What we are doing is turning the aerodynamic heating to our

advantage, converting it into thrust," said Mr. Jones, whose

researchers have tested scramjets up to Mach 7 in wind-tunnel

tests.

For the military, the embrace of scramjets marks something of

a hinge of heart. After several years of frustrating research, the

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 8)

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(Continued on Page 16, Col. 8)

Currency Rates

U.S. Dollars			Dec. 12		
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Toyota Chief Sees End To Auto Import Quotas

By James Risen

Los Angeles Times Service
LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Japan's voluntary import quotas on its exports will be eliminated next March, allowing for wider competition in the U.S. car market for the first time since 1981, chairman of Japan's largest automaker predicted here.

Eiji Toyoda, chairman of Toyota Corp., said Wednesday that expects the Japanese government to end its trade restrictions, which limit shipments of Japanese cars to the United States to 2.3 million units per year.

Mr. Toyoda was in Lexington to announce his company's plans to build its first U.S. assembly plant, an \$800-million facility located outside Georgetown, Kentucky, a small town of about 1,000 just outside Lexington.

Toyota announced Thursday that it will build a 400-million-Cdn-dollar (\$287 million) plant near Toronto, its first Canadian production facility. Reuters reported from Toronto. The plant will be capable of producing 1,000 cars a year of the 1,600-unit-centimeter class, the automaker said.

GAF Widens Carbide Bid To \$4 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — GAF Corp. said Thursday that it would launch an immediate \$68-a-share cash takeover offer for all the shares of Union Carbide Corp. that it does not already own and that it would longer seek the approval of Carbide directors to complete the merger.

GAF, which already holds a 10-percent stake in Carbide, had earlier offered \$68 a share or \$3.2 billion for 70 percent of Carbide and sought the approval of Carbide's board. The change in tactics announced Thursday means that GAF must now raise nearly \$4.1 billion to finance the takeover.

Carbide has about 67.5 million shares outstanding. The big chemical producers advised shareholders on Wednesday to take "no immediate action" on GAF's earlier offer.

GAF said it intends to finance a purchase of additional shares of carbide in the merger with the proceeds of the sale of additional securities of GAF or a subsidiary of GAF.

Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, GAF's dealer manager, advised GAF Thursday that it is highly confident it can place additional curatives in an amount necessary to purchase any remaining Carbide shares for cash, the company said.

GAF, a New Jersey-based manufacturer of building products and specialty chemicals with sales of about \$750 million, disclosed on Wednesday that it plans to sell certain Union Carbide assets if its proposed merger with the chemical unit is completed.

In a Securities and Exchange Commission filing, GAF said it will sell "substantially all" of carbide's consumer-products segment, its metals and carbon-products segment, and a "substantial number" of Carbide's businesses in technology-services and specialty-products segment.

Carbide has raised a line of credit in excess of \$1 billion to defend itself against any hostile offer. As part of a massive restructuring program announced earlier this year, carbide said it would buy back 10 million shares of common stock.

(Reuters, UPI)



Eiji Toyoda

NYT

British Telecom Profit Rose 29% in First Half

The Associated Press

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC, the national telephone company, said Thursday that pretax profit rose 29.4 percent to £88.5 million (\$1.27 billion) for the six months ending Sept. 30.

Pretax profit was £58.4 million in the first half of 1984, which ended before the government sold half of British Telecom to private investors.

After-tax profits rose 19.2 percent to £52.2 million, or 8.2 pence per share, from £43.8 million, or 7.1 pence, the year before. The company said that sales expanded 0.1 percent to £4.05 billion from £3.68 billion a year earlier.

British Telecom declared an interim dividend of 3 pence a share.

Qualifying U.S. and Canadian residents of the company's interim American depositary receipts, ADRs, are entitled to an interim dividend of 42.85 pence per ADR. Each ADR represents 10 British Telecom shares.

The earnings were slightly lower than London's financial community had expected, and British Telecom shares fell Thursday by 1 pence to close at 193 pence each on the London Stock Exchange.

Capital spending totaled £68.8 million during the six-month period, and British Telecom said it had a positive cash flow of £13.8 million.

The volume of domestic telephone calls rose by 7 percent and the volume of international calls rose by 13 percent, it said.

The company said the outlook for the second half was favorable and would reflect price increases introduced in November. The company said growth in business volume was "slightly less vigorous" in the second quarter than in the first.

The British government raised £3.91 billion in December 1984 by selling 50.2 percent of British Telecom to investors under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's program of denationalizing state companies. The government kept the remaining 49.8 percent.

The heavily oversubscribed sale was the largest stock issue in Britain's history. It attracted five times as much investment capital as the shares on offer could cover.

COMPANY NOTES

Apricot Computers PLC said it would bring out software in January to run its Xeon computer line to run major software designed for International Business Machines Corp. models.

Barlow Rand Ltd. said it hopes to maintain earnings in the year ending Sept. 30 at last year's level of 164.9 South African cents per share (61.6 cents at current rates), which were down from 170.2 cents the previous year.

Chrysler Corp. expects fourth-quarter earnings to fall below last year's record \$4.91 a share because of earlier strikes in the United States and Canada, the chairman of its Chrysler Motors unit said. The executive, Gerald Geraldson, said the company expects 1985 to bring a "tough, mean market."

Eastern Air Lines Inc. said it will seek deep cuts in wages, vacation time and sick leave from its pilots because of increased competition. The Miami-based airline proposed to cut pilots' wages by 20 percent to 40 percent, sick leave by 30 percent and vacation benefits by 20 percent.

Fluor Corp., Los Angeles-based international engineering concern, reported a loss of \$633.3 million for its fiscal year ended Oct. 31, largely as a result of \$400 million in asset write-downs. It earned \$1 million in 1984.

Swire Properties Ltd. said it had acquired a site on Hong Kong Island for 199 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25.5 million) and would develop it at an additional cost of 100 million dollars.

TWA to Add Europe Routes

Settlement Predicted in Texaco Case**Analysts Say Expensive Appeal Could Lead to Chapter 11**By Allen Van Crambeck
Reuters

HOUSTON — Texaco Inc. is expected to reach a settlement with Pennzoil Co. in lieu of the \$10.5-billion judgment against it.

On Tuesday Judge Solomon Cassell Jr., a Texas district judge, upheld a jury award totaling \$1.12 billion including interest since Jan. 6, which is thought to be the largest in the history of the civil justice system in the United States.

The jury had agreed with Pennzoil's charge that Texaco had induced Getty Oil Co. and its principal stockholders to breach a binding agreement with Pennzoil in early 1984.

The award gave Pennzoil all the actual damages it sought, \$7.53 billion, plus \$3 billion in punitive damages.

The judgment "puts pressure on Texaco to remove this liability," a Houston lawyer said.

On the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, Texaco shares prices fell and Pennzoil gained. But on Thursday, Texaco rose 62.5 cents to \$28.875 and Pennzoil fell \$1.375 to \$63.875.

Sanford Margoshes, an industry analyst at Salomon Brothers, said he believed there was "a high probability of a mutually satisfactory out-of-court settlement."

"The last thing either company

wants is to see Texaco in Chapter 11," he added.

Sutton Keany, a partner in the New York law firm of Windthrop Stimson Putnam & Roberts, said the judgment "set the stage for a settlement" by giving Pennzoil and its chairman, J. Hugh Liedtke, the satisfaction of seeing their claim supported by a court.

The jury had agreed with Pennzoil's charge that Texaco had induced Getty Oil Co. and its principal stockholders to breach a binding agreement with Pennzoil in early 1984.

Lawyers and analysts say Texaco's only alternative to settling is an expensive, lengthy appeal process that could drive it into reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

The award gave Pennzoil all the actual damages it sought, \$7.53 billion, plus \$3 billion in punitive damages.

Fred Parks, a veteran oil lawyer in Houston, questions the amount of damages.

"Texaco should be permitted to

Pilkington Posts Decline in Profit

Reuters

LONDON — Pilkington Brothers PLC reported Thursday that pretax profits for its first six months fell 24.5 percent to £39.4 million (\$55.6 million) from £52.2 million a year earlier.

Sales also fell, 4 percent, to £694.1 million from £618.9 million.

The glass and optical company said overseas operations continued to trade well in their own currencies but there was some uncertainty about the effect of exchange rates. Overseas results were translated into pounds at rates as of Sept. 28.

The decline in profits from overseas operations also reflected a drop in earnings from South Africa and Argentina, the company said.

Daimler Expects Sales to Rise 18% in 1985

By Warren Gertler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG's group sales should increase 18 percent this year to a record 51.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$20.2 billion), from 43.5 billion DM in 1984, the managing board chairman, Werner Breitschwert, said Thursday.

Mr. Breitschwert declined to provide a profit projection, saying only that the group expects higher net income.

But analysts are convinced that Daimler's profit will rise significantly this year from 1984's 1.1 billion DM and that the company will lift its dividend from last year's unchanged 10.50 DM.

Additionally, market observers expect Daimler to pay a bonus as part of the group's 100th-anniver-

sary celebration next year of Mercedes' first car production. Daimler makes Mercedes automobiles and trucks.

Car production is expected to reach 54,000 vehicles this year, a 13-percent increase from 1984. The projected increase seems larger, Mr. Breitschwert said, because 1984 production was lower because of a seven-week metalworkers' strike.

Robert Beaton, West German market analyst at London-based Phillips & Drew, said he expects a 31-percent jump in net profit to 80 DM per share from 61.2 DM in 1984.

The projected sales increase is considerably higher than last year's 8.6-percent rise, but the figure is distorted somewhat by the inclusion of sales at two newly acquired Daimler units, Motoren & Tur-

binen Union GmbH, maker of aircraft engines, and Dornier GmbH, an aerospace company.

Daimler's bid to increase its stake in the electronic conglomerate AEG AG, to a majority interest from its 24.9-percent holding is being considered by the Federal Cartel Office. If approved, as expected, the takeover will make Daimler West Germany's largest company, with consolidated annual sales of more than 60 billion DM.

Mr. Breitschwert said MTU and Dornier acquisitions contributed about 2.5 billion DM to Daimler's 1985 consolidated sales figure.

Sales of Daimler cars in the domestic market were up 18 percent by volume in the first 10 months of 1984, compared with 16 percent in 1983.

that the idea of reviving the ITO "might someday become a reality, but it is not close." The EC fully supports improving the existing GATT system. "We do not want a tribunal established, with [powers to order] sanctions."

The EC considers its preferential treatment for Mediterranean fruit products a key ingredient in its aid program for developing nations.

Mr. Yeutter asserted that the commission had "blocked both the adoption of the GATT panel result (which ruled in the U.S. favor) and a negotiated settlement."

On Wednesday at the news conference he compared the EC action to veto power used by the Soviet Union in the United Nations.

Mr. De Clercq, brushing off the assertions, said in a telephone interview from Brussels on Thursday that the commission would continue to defend its system of granting preferential treatment to Mediterranean products. "This program has been previously accepted by the United States, and we are ready to find a peaceful solution through negotiations, but only in the context of our long-established preference system," Mr. De Clercq said.

"We are aware about the U.S. complaints regarding our trade practices, but there are quite a few trade practices going on in the United States, which we consider illegal," and include "substantial U.S. government aid to exporters," he added.

The talks had been aimed at

strengthening each company's positions in the other's domestic market, especially in public telephone switching. But negotiations were halted as a Nov. 30 deadline for a French government decision passed without action.

Continuing, Mr. De Clercq said

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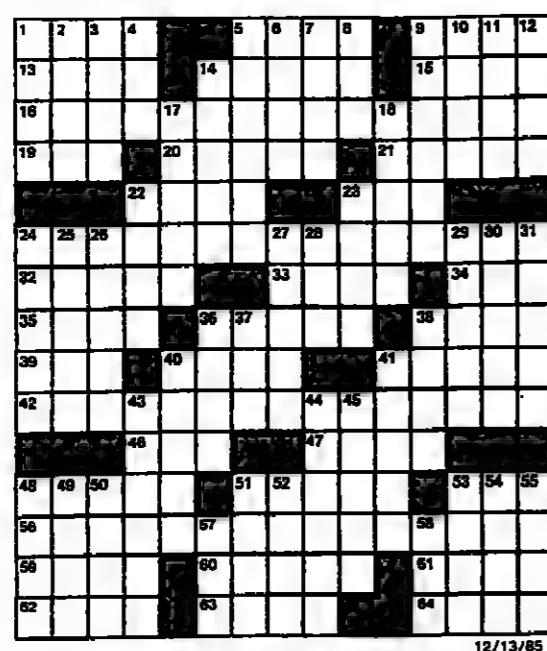
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- 16 Start of a Franklin quotation
- 19 Williams or Weens
- 20 — ear . . .
- 21 Cotton thread
- 22 Actor Richard
- 23 — Kapital"
- 24 Quotation: Part II
- 32 Resign
- 33 Poison
- 34 Artie's wife, once
- 35 Reckling
- 36 An anagram for trace
- 38 Some Feds.
- 39 Masefield
- 40 Placket
- 41 Moroccan capital
- 42 Quotation: Part III
- 43 Famed coloratura
- 44 Chimp's cousin
- 45 Kind of wit
- 46 Men or boys
- 47 End of quotation
- 48 Comic strip
- 49 Dear deer
- 50 Perform
- 51 Plum holder?
- 52 Prove
- 53 Eye
- 54 Spills
- 55 Another letter
- 56 Stalkers of tiny fish
- 57 Noted netman
- 58 Sabot
- 59 Gen. Pershing's men
- 60 Palookalike
- 61 Chemical compound
- 62 Printing directive
- 63 Spoils
- 64 Prove
- 65 Art's buddy
- 66 Noted netman
- 67 Sabot
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- 91 Ammonia derivative
- 92 — clarity
- 93 Roaming's "Kiss"
- 94 Dear deer
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- 577 Men or boys
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- 720 Some Feds.
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- 722 Placket
- 723 Moroccan capital
- 724 Octave
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SPORTS

**Gretzky Gets 7 Assists
in Record-Tying Game**

Compiled by Our Staff Photo Dispatches
HICAGO—Wayne Gretzky is a gifted athlete that he can ride whatever the Edmonton offense needs. If it needs him, he can provide as many goals in a season. If it is passing, he's also the best in the game at up goals.

Gretzky, in the last two seasons, decided he is more valuable as

NHL FOCUS

playmaker, last season setting a national Hockey League record 135 assists.

nd after his performance Tuesday night at Chicago, Gretzky is on a pace that had shattered that mark.

in a wild 12-9 defeat of the Black Hawks, Gretzky had seven assists — a record he already shared, set by Gordie Howe in 1947 tied by Gretzky in 1980.

Gretzky did such a terrific job as maker that both inmates in Anderson and Jari Kurri got a special role and it is up my wings," he said. "I have a lot of chances when I've got the ball. If the teams scored 21 to equal a mark established by Montreal (14) and Toronto (7)

on Jan. 10, 1920, was too difficult a mark for the Hawks' co-coach, Roger Neilson, to swallow.

"It's bad enough to make every mistake in the book and then watch Edmonton exploit them," he said. "But when you tie that kind of a record, it makes losing even that much harder to accept."

In the first 23 minutes, Gretzky led the Oilers to a 6-0 lead. Then, as they have so often this season, the two-time Stanley Cup champions relaxed. At one point in the second period it was a 7-5 game.

Each team had 18 shots in the second period and each scored six times. It was not surprising that, for the final period, both teams came out with new goals. For the Oilers, Grant Fuhr replaced Andy Moog. For Chicago, Bob Huve replaced Murray Bannerman.

Some defense was played in the third period and only five goals were scored on 23 shots. For the game the Black Hawks had 46 shots, the Oilers 44.

Anderson, who has 23 goals this season, said, "In our last seven or eight games we have been getting ahead, but then becoming complacent."

It may be that if the Oilers do not start playing better defense they might put Gretzky at defense. He would probably be a star at stopping goals, too.

(LAT, AP)

Skier Seriously Hurt**Austria's Putz Crashes in Race**

Compiled by Our Staff Photo Dispatches

VAL D'ISERE, France — Michaela Gerg of West Germany won the first women's World Cup downhill ski race of the season Thursday, but Christine Putz of Austria and Pam Fletcher of the United States were injured by heavy falls on the very fast track.

The Austrian team doctor, Sig Wagner, said he found Putz "with blood in her lungs" and that her "life is in danger. She suffered a heavy head injury and now is unconscious."

An official medical bulletin issued Thursday afternoon said Putz was in a coma and that doctors were awaiting the results of brain scans before making any statements.

Putz, 19, had been taken by helicopter to the Sablons La Tronche hospital in Grenoble while Fletcher, 20, from Acton, Massachusetts, was examined at the Val d'Isere clinic.

Officials of the U.S. ski team said that Fletcher had "bumped her head" in her spectacular crash but that she was not seriously hurt.

Putz, an amateur native in only her second year of World Cup competition, was the 30th starter and went out of control at 100 kilometers per hour (62 mph) going into the Bank Turn of the 2.1-kilometer "O-K" course. She took the wrong line with her skis and struggled fruitlessly to recover going into the high, sloping turn.

Her ski tip caught on a bright orange sideline restraining bag part of the safety system that is designed to prevent racers from going off the course.

That launched her skyward and she crashed over the orange plastic barrier and onto the ground. Then she was thrown into a second somersaulting arc of 10 to 15 meters before crashing face down off the course.

Gerg was timed in 1 minute, 25.59 seconds, beating Canada's Laurie Graham by eleven-hundredths of a second, about the length of a ski. Maria Walliser of Switzerland was third at 1:25.75.



Christine Putz received "a heavy head injury," a doctor said, after falling at 62 mph during the downhill race at Val d'Isere, France. (AP, UPI, AFP)

**Denny Sent to Reds
At Major Swap Meet**

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — The Philadelphia Phillies traded Cy Young Award-winning pitcher John Denny to the Cincinnati Reds on Wednesday as major league baseball's annual winter meetings turned into a swap meet.

The White Sox also were negotiating to retain their free-agent catcher, Carlton Fisk. They reportedly want to sign Fisk, and then trade him to the Yankees.

But The Associated Press learned Wednesday that Fisk has refused thus far to give the White Sox any assurance he will waive his right to turn down a trade. If Fisk re-signs, he will be a 5-and-10 man — five years with the White Sox and 10 years in one league — and thus have the right to veto a trade.

So far, nine trades have been made at these meetings.

While the Reds were able to move a discontented player, the agent for Kirk Gibson of the Detroit Tigers was becoming discontent himself by what he saw as a conspiracy among owners to "stone wall" free-agent negotiations.

"There is a very, very unified effort to close off negotiations, specifically with Kirk," said the agent, Doug Baldwin. Baldwin said he had been unable to arrange meetings with any team here other than the Tigers.

"We're at an absolute dead end right now," he said, adding that he expected no negotiations before he left the meetings Thursday.

Gibson, the top name among this year's free agents, batted .287 with 29 homers, 97 runs batted in and 30 stolen bases in 1985.

The team owners, meanwhile, held their first joint meeting, but the only item acted upon was the approval of the sale of the Pittsburgh Pirates. On the agenda were two potentially controversial issues: expansion and drugs. Commissioner Peter Ueberroth offered no guarantees on expansion but vowed baseball would do something about drugs.

"We have learned that the players association is formulating its own drug program," he said. "We are encouraged by that."

The owners also listened to a report from their long-range planning committee on expansion.

Ueberroth said no timetable was set for expansion. "We'll probably have more meetings," he said. "We didn't come to any clear conclusion on the next step."

'Big Four' Gather Again as Old Indians Honor Dying Teammate

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — The Big Four rode again recently.

Thirty-one years after the Cleveland Indians compiled the American League's all-time best single-season record, their starting four pitchers and manager from that team, some other Indians and even

couple of football's Cleveland Browns got together on a snowy night with a few hundred supporters and several dozen memories to pitch a little relief for one of their own.

For 11 years from 1949 through the 1960s, Mike Garcia, the broad, burly kid out of California's Orosi High School, was one of the pitching stalwarts for the Cleveland Indians in another era of baseball when every pitcher still tried to bat, when teams traveled by trains and when \$35,000 was a year's salary instead of a bonus.

Three times a week now, more often than he even pitched at the peak of his strength, Garcia and his wife, Gerda, make the 20-minute drive from their home here to allow Garcia, who is also a diabetic, to spend four hours on a kidney dialysis unit. For the last several years

that machine has drained his blood, flushed it clean and pumped it back into his body, leaving him physically and emotionally drained for half the time until the next treatment.

"It's no way to live," said Garcia, pausing to cough. "I been so big and strong so long, going everywhere, you know, this is tough. There's no cure. I know that I'm just surviving a while."

Last summer Garcia fully realized how weakened Garcia had become, physically and financially. He had sold his dry cleaning business and real estate to cover medical bills. Having retired in 1961 with a 142-97 record, Garcia, who never made more than \$35,000 a year in baseball, is not eligible for the same generous pension and insurance coverage as today's ballplayers.

The pension plan has become relevant only since the creation of the Players Association in 1967.

When their manager, Al Lopez, set up his pitching rotation in those days he could choose from Garcia, Bob Lemon, Early Wynn and Bob Feller and, later, Herb Score. "It was a manager's dream," said Lopez, now in the Hall of Fame. "It was the best pitching staff I ever saw during 33 years in the majors."

But the powerful, lumbering giant of football's Cleveland Browns got together on a snowy night with a few hundred supporters and several dozen memories to pitch a little relief for one of their own.

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Players whose employment predicated the association receive smaller pensions.

This remains a sore point for many aging veterans who feel they helped the popular foundation for the modern athlete's financial bonanza and that coverage should be extended more generously. "Today's players don't have any legal obligation to the old-timers," said Lopez. "They do have a moral obligation."

Mike Rose, a local restaurateur, donated the evening's drinks and meals, 1,000 pounds (453 kilograms) of beef. Walressea donated their time. Bob Dugan, an artist, had done 50 copies of a drawing of Garcia and Lopez, which were autographed for \$100.

George Steinbrenner, the owner of the New York Yankees, sent a representative and an \$8,000 check. Even Will Rosewater, Garcia's World War II sergeant, drove nine

hours through a blizzard to attend.

When all the bills were paid, said Dino Lucarelli, an organizer, they hoped to deliver \$60,000 into a Mike Garcia investment fund.

In 1954 the Indians won 111-43 with the Big Four providing 78 of those victories, 19 of them Garcia's. That year he had a league-leading 2.64 earned-run average and five shutouts, with 129 strikeouts.

The team eventually lost to the Giants in the World Series, four straight. But what Garcia remembered best was actually pitching in one of those games. "I lost," he said. "It happened."

They remained about the changing game: players who specialize more, relievers who get 10 times what starters used to get, batters who bow after home runs.

"There was greater camaraderie then," said Lemon. "You traveled by train together, roomed together, ate together. We had team family

picnics. These young guys get all the money. But we had all the fun. I wouldn't want to play today."

But that night at the banquet they praised Edward Miguel Garcia as a gentleman and friend than as a pitcher. And when it was his turn to speak, Garcia had few words. "If I tried to say what I'm thinking," he said, "I'd fall apart. Cleveland is a terrific town with wonderful people. Maybe I'll get back to the park sometime for a hot dog and some more bubblegum. God bless all of you and thank you."

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"How'd I do?" whispered Garcia. "You did good, Mike, you did real good."

Race in Perth Draws a Fleet**Seeded Teams Chosen for Soccer's World Cup**

Compiled by Our Staff Photo Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Italy, Mexico, France, Brazil, West Germany and Poland were chosen Wednesday as the seeded teams for the 1986 World Cup soccer tournament.

Earlier, officials of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) announced that Walter Baumann, president of the Swiss Soccer Federation, had died of a heart attack Tuesday night.

Italy will head the group playing at Puebla, while Mexico, as the host team, will play at Mexico City. France will head the group at Leon, Brazil at Guadalajara, West Germany at Monterrey and Poland at Monterrey.

The 24 national teams will be divided into six groups of four teams each by assigning each of the other 18 teams to groups A through F. The draw to place the 18 teams in their groups will be held at noon Sunday in Mexico City and televised around the world.

But because there are 14 European teams in the tournament and only four South American teams, the remaining teams have been put into three blocks for the draw.

In the first block, made up of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, England, Spain and the Soviet Union, the first non-South American team to be drawn will be assigned to Brazil.

Bulgaria, Hungary, Portugal, Northern Ireland and Scotland are in the second block, and Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, South Korea, Canada and Denmark the third.

Group A is headed by Italy, group B by Mexico, group C by France, group D by Brazil, group E by West Germany and group F by Poland.

Fans Riot as AC Milan Is Upset

AC Milan fans, angered by a controversial penalty that was decisive in their highly favored team's elimination from the UEFA Cup, pelted match officials and their own club's president with stones, empty bottles, coins and fruit Wednesday night. United Press International reported from Milan.

The Belgian team Waregem won, 2-1, to gain the quarterfinals on a 3-2 aggregate.

The penalty was called on Milan full-back Filippo Galli by the referee Vojtech Christov of Czechoslovakia in the 43rd minute. As the first missiles rained down, Waregem's Desmet tied the score at 1-1 with his penalty kick.

As the referee and two linesmen left the field, all three were hit by objects and one linesman was cut on his forehead.

In the closing minutes of the match the fans directed their main attacks against the Milan club president, Giuseppe Farina, and police had to restrain several fans who climbed over barriers to try to get to Farina's seat. Some 500 spectators threw stones at Farina as he left the stadium and police had to make a baton charge to drive them into a nearby parking lot.

SPORTS BRIEFS**Santa Becomes an Odds-On Favorite**

HOLLYWOOD, Florida (AP) — Some children calling Santa Claus for the latest on activities at the North Pole instead got the latest betting line on the Pacers-Knicks game in the NBA.

A mixup switched a Dial Santa line to a sports betting service featuring pro basketball point spreads. That lasted about three hours Tuesday until a parent called from Columbia, South Carolina, to complain.

"We use a computer device that stores various programs," said Dave Ryder, the president of Dialup Inc. "Somebody pushed the wrong button and you got betting information instead of ho, ho, ho."

The service advertised in 10 Southern states and Ryder did not know how many calls were received Tuesday afternoon. But on Wednesday the only mixup Santa was reporting was that "Elfie" had accidentally been loaded into his sleigh with the toys.

Argentine Grand Prix Race Canceled

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Argentine Grand Prix, scheduled for March 9 as a replacement for the Formula One auto race in South Africa, has been canceled, organizers said Wednesday.

Cesar Carman, president of the Argentine Automobile Club, said the track would have needed a complete repaving, as well as repairs to the pits and other costly improvements. Argentina held a Formula One race annually until 1981, when it dropped out for lack of money.

Switzerland's Lederer Wins

BERNE, Switzerland (AP) — Georges Lederer, 4, of Berne, won the Swiss national title in cross-country skiing Saturday.

He beat Marcelo Suter, 11, of Zurich, and Christian Kistner, 11, of St. Moritz, in a race of 10 kilometers.

Lederer, who has won the Swiss national title in cross-country skiing for the past three years, has now won the Swiss national title in cross-country skiing for the past three years.

Argentina's Lopez Wins

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — David Lopez, 16, of Argentina, won the national title in cross-country skiing Saturday.

Lopez beat Daniel Diaz, 16, of Argentina, and Daniel Diaz, 16, of Argentina.

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PEOPLE

Paris Fashion Museum Opens Balmain Exhibit

The Paris fashion world has opened a tribute to Pierre Balmain with a 40-year retrospective of his creations. The exhibition, through April at the Galerie Musee of fashion, shows about 100 designs by Balmain, who died in 1982 at the age of 68. The show covers 1945 to 1983; the most recent designs are by Balmain's successor, Erik Mertens. . . . As usual, the clothes worn by the guests at Diana Vreeland's annual gala celebrating the latest exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Costume Institute in New York rivaled those that made up the exhibit — this year devoted to "Royal India." Guests included Henry Kissinger whose wife, Nancy, wore Valentino, as did Ann Getty, wife of the oil heir Getty Estate. Also attending were the designers Bill Blass, Oscar de la Renta, Louis Dell'Osso (of the Anne Klein label) and Perry Ellis. The exhibition is the 14th organized by Vreeland as special consultant to the Costume Institute.

the novel into poetry," he said. The classic narrative, whose death he has pronounced, "will still exist as middlebrow fiction, but for serious novels? Can I write better than Tolstoy? Dostoevsky? Jane Austen? Dickens? It's been done!"

Watching his contemporaries publish nonetheless, while he painstakingly crafted stories for *The New Yorker*, *Commentary* and *Esquire*, "I thought I'd be a short-story writer all my life. This juvenilia, these endless, omnious novels of self-victory, were just boring. Another Philip Roth novel? . . . and I cut my throat."

He calmed enough long ago to say that actually he thought "Portnoy's Complaint" was brilliant. It's the repetitiveness of the form that he disdains. "Novel" means something new," he insisted. "If a novelist forgets that, he's in the wrong business."

Nissenson believes that with "The Tree of Life" he took "perhaps the greatest risk of any writer of my generation," and he is basking in the exhilaration of having pulled it off. His next book, to come, "The Song of the Earth," will "go even further into the juxtaposition of written and drawn images."

An anecdote: Faulkner once said he had taken more risks than Hemingway. "Well, goddamit," Nissenson concluded, "I took more risks than William Faulkner."

It was a risk shared, he readily acknowledged, by his wife, Marilyn, a television producer whose earnings allowed him to write just five books in 25 years. "It's a shameful thing for a man to say at 52, I suppose, that he's never been able to support his family."

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Marilyn Nissenson figured in a dream he had recently, a few days before the American Book Awards ceremony, he said. "The Tree of Life" was one of three nominated (Don DeLillo's "White Noise" won). In his dream, Nissenson and his wife were seated at a round table. They heard the master of ceremonies announce that this year, both the fiction and nonfiction categories had been swept by a single work.

"It Was Hitler's Tennis Coach."

"I looked at Marilyn and we both started laughing," Nissenson recalled, shaking his head. He regrets that his laughter awakened him before he could leaf through the volume and see photos of the Führer in his tennis whites. He does not seem to regret much else.

Jessica Tandy collapsed on stage during a performance of "Footloose" in Los Angeles and was hospitalized, but doctors said the 76-year-old actress was in good condition and in no danger.

OBSERVER

That's Entertainment?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It gets harder and harder to avoid entertainment overload. At our house, for instance, you get a minimum of four entertainments in the short journey from the front door to the kitchen.

As you enter, you hear the piercing sound of television in the room to the right, where it is midmorning, a group of astonishingly frank neurotics is usually trying to entertain with embarrassing disclosures about the mechanical aspects of their love lives.

If able to resist this and take the few steps necessary to get into the room to the left, you will hear snatches of Beethoven or one of his fellow longhairs issuing from the radio. A few steps more take you into the dining room, where you will find a newspaper open to the comic strips.

Please to enjoy them and you will hear the Beethoven on the radio to your left, and, on your right, the music of Bruce Springsteen issuing from a radio in the kitchen. If the TV is turned up just a mite too loud, it is entirely possible to find yourself staring at "Andy Capp" while struggling to ignore both the Moonlight Sonata and "Born in the U.S.A." so that you can hear a sidesplitting anecdote about sex-change surgery.

The entertainment used to be enlivened by the spectacle of Daddy, purple in the face, screaming for somebody to turn down the entertainment so he could think. You won't see that anymore. Daddy went to a specialist, who set him straight. Afterward, Daddy told us about it.

"As I understand it," he said, "time is divided between then and now. Now is good; then is old. Thinking is then; that is, passed, outmoded, over the hill. Entertainment is now, which is to say, hot, with it, in, dandy, double-peachy and the only way to go for people who know where it's at."

I know it sounds as if Daddy's mind had gone off the scope, but it hadn't. He was just trying to talk the way the ordinary thoroughly entertained American talks.

For example, a consulting firm came to the house and said that, contrary to Daddy's complaint about entertainment overload, we

were pathetically underentertained. There was talk about us in the neighborhood.

To show we could fit right in like everybody else, we bought a video-cassette player to record TV shows we missed while out buying radio-cassette tape to tape radios shows we missed while out buying popcorn to eat while we watched video cassettes of the TV shows we had missed while out buying — Well, you get the idea.

Anyhow, that's what we noticed that Daddy never appeared for meals anymore. One morning about 3 everybody saw him; next morning he didn't show up for breakfast. Grandmother said he was probably just exhausted. Indeed, he hadn't stayed up with the rest of us until 5 A.M. to watch the videotapes of "Bowling for Dollars" plus the two MacNeil-Lefler News Hour tapes from the summer of 1984. We had fallen so far behind on the MacNeil-Lefler News Hour that we had to watch two per night if we were ever to have a thing like a movie.

Because we'd had to watch the VCR movie of "Amadeus" earlier in the evening and then get through 10 back issues of People magazine and a dozen back issues of The New York Times Sunday Arts and Leisure section, we had to stay up until 1 A.M. to get in the "Bowling for Dollars" and MacNeil-Lefler news.

It took Nissenson seven years to research and write this diary of an invented frontiersman, already in its second printing and being received by critics with something like awe.

When he began work on "The Tree of Life," Nissenson said, "I had come to the end of a period, my mid-20 to 40, which explored what it was to be a Jew in the 20th century." He was the author of four books, respectfully reviewed and rarely purchased, about the shadow of the Holocaust, the immigrant experience, the state of Israel, "death and rebirth, a drama that obsessed him.

It was time, he decided, to address another lingering obsession: John Chapman, who as Johnny Appleseed has "been presented as a Walt Disney character" but was actually a religious mystic sowing Swedenborgian tracts along with his seeds. "I was in a sense conflicted, and also scared, confronted by the richness and power of the American tradition," he said of his abrupt change in subject matter, pausing to mention Melville, Poe and Twain.

Besides, he continued with animation, "you get bored. You want to try something new. Why do the same [explosive] thing when by an effort of the imagination perhaps you can try something different?"

There followed a consideration, enlivened by references to Conrad and Flaubert, of whether there was "an innate drive in the artist which is reflective of evolution — an unconscious urge to make up something new for its own sake, for the joy, the fun of it. A creative person gets bored very rapidly."

Learning that Chapman-Appleseed was in Mansfield, Ohio, during the War of

1812, Nissenson began three years of research. "I knew nothing about American pioneer life. I went out to Mansfield I don't know how many times, in all weather. I learned how to fire all the weapons, I went on a deer hunt. To make you feel you were experiencing it, I had to experience it."

Every U.S. high school English student hears how Stephen Crane wrote "The Red Badge of Courage" without serving in the Civil War. Nissenson's said his "effort of imagination was much greater. He gestured toward West End Avenue, 20 stories below. "I used to come in here at night and light a candle," he said, eyeing the skull, "and in the flickering light think and feel, 'This is a human being. My God! Like myself.' And I'd be filled with the chill of death."

He turned his study into what looks like a small-town museum. Its shelves are full of history books, but written history, Nissenson said, was not enough. He amassed a collection of reproduction weapons: an American long rifle, "simple and deadly"; the Harper's Ferry rifle his diarist carried; a blunderbuss. Pipe smokers hold a Hudson Bay coat and deer-skin garments. Nissenson asked an Ohio taxidermist for a specimen of the kind of rattle snake that killed one of the novel's characters; the result sits coiled atop a file cabinet. Stuffed

raccoons and horned owls, snowshoes and baskets, an Indian scalping wand and several scalps (wigs, actually) line the small room. Nissenson also obtained a human skull from an anatomical supply house.

"The whole thing is an attempt to push

Hugh Nissenson: An Intellectual on the Frontier

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Hugh Nissenson can go for six, maybe seven sentences without using one of the profanities that season one's conversation if one grew up on the pre-gentrified West Side. He cannot, however, utter more than three sentences without quoting or invoking Keats, Proust, Kafka, Joyce, Malraux.

By his speech — intense and quick and opinionated — aided by the sports jacket with suede elbows, the West Side apartment full of sunshine and art, the sheepdog at the feet and other credentials, Nissenson seems a prime specimen of the New York intellectual, subgenus novelist. It takes considerable effort to imagine him methodically learning how to hurl a tomahawk, hunt with a flintlock rifle, trudge through the underbrush in frayed buckskins. Then one either opens the door to Nissenson's study, where pelts, snowshoes and old muskets engulf the wood processor, or one reads the resulting novel, "The Tree of Life."

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Author Nissenson amid his frontier artifacts.

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"I looked at Marilyn and we both started laughing," Nissenson recalled, shaking his head. He regrets that his laughter awakened him before he could leaf through the volume and see photos of the Führer in his tennis whites. He does not seem to regret much else.

Gérard de Villiers, one of France's most widely read writers of espionage and adventure novels, has been sentenced to six months in prison on charges of tax fraud. Villiers was convicted of "systematic, fraudulent avoidance of income tax" for the past 15 years, largely by creating fictitious publishing houses.

Jessica Tandy collapsed on stage during a performance of "Footloose" in Los Angeles and was hospitalized, but doctors said the 76-year-old actress was in good condition and in no danger.

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Budget Law in U.S. Seen as Power Shift

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The legislation President Ronald Reagan signed requiring a balanced U.S. budget within five years shifts power toward the executive branch and away from the legislative branch, according to lawmakers from both sides.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, voiced a common view when he said "there is no question that Congress has given up power" in the legislation.

Even before the president signed the bill Thursday, efforts were underway to limit that shift of power. To some, the issue is a legal one, and Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, filed a suit in U.S. District Court here Thursday challenging the constitutionality of the measure.

In signing the bill, Mr. Reagan said he was "mindful of the serious constitutional questions" raised by legislation, and he expressed hope that those questions could be "promptly resolved" by the courts.

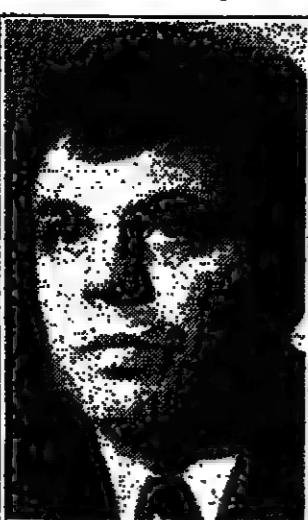
To other lawmakers, the real issue is not legal but legislative. They said the president enhanced leverage in the battle between Congress and the White House over how to shave the yawning budget deficit.

As a result, they said, the legislature has abdicated their responsibility to make "hard choices" and priorities for the government.

The drafters of the constitutional, Mr. Synar maintained, believed Congress should make these "hard choices" because Congress is the branch of government closest to the people.

Mr. O'Neill called the measure "a fake and a fraud," and said, "it's not going to work." By next year, said Congress would be so upset in its own handwriting that it would try to change the procedure to soften its impact.

"Next year," said Representative William H. Gray III, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who heads the House Budget Committee, "people



Mike Synar

ON PAGE 3

■ The Reagan administration and House Republicans offered a proposal to encourage consideration of the tax reform bill.

■ Congress, stalled on a budget, adopted an emergency spending bill.

are going to say, 'Oh my God, is that what we did?'

Sponsors of the bill have a different view. Representative Connie Mack 3d, Republican of Florida, said the measure redefined the power of Congress but did not cede basic responsibility to the executive branch.

His exact position in the Castro government, however, remained unclear. Western intelligence sources said the kidnap attempt indicated that Mr. Sánchez Pérez, 50, was more than a technocrat. Normally well-informed sources in the Cuban-exile community said he was involved in political infighting inside the Castro government and may have had delicate intelligence information.

Foreign Ministry officials said that the attempted kidnapping has riled the Spanish government of Prime Minister Felipe González, which until now had maintained cordial relations with Cuba.

[The Associated Press reported that Spain intended to expel the Cuban Embassy officials.]

The Interior Ministry, with the approval of the Foreign Ministry, had sought court permission to capture the arrested Cubans, a spokesman said.

The Cuban ambassador to Spain, Oscar García Fernández, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry moments after Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez returned from Brussels.

The police identified the four foiled kidnappers as Vice Consul Angel Alberto León Cárdenas, Alvaro López Hernández and Ramón Burroto Chávez, both embassy clerks, and Ventura Ventura Torriente, an embassy school teacher.

They said that Mr. Sánchez Pérez had emerged at 10:40 A.M. from a bank where he was assaulted.

Neither Mr. Kilburn nor Mr. Buckley was seen by Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister who was released Sept. 14 after 16 months of captivity and who reported seeing all the four other U.S. kidnap victims in Lebanon.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S. Kidnap Victims in Beirut Reported Dead

The Associated Press

Tormented and interrogated in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Buckley required frequent medical treatment and was hospitalized at least once, the columnist said.

He suffered a heart attack in mid-April and died that month in a Tehran hospital, they added.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



FULL OF SPIRIT — It's off to work for a busload of New York sidewalk Santas enlisted by Volunteers of America.

San Francisco's Smoking Law Proves No Cause for Alarm

Enforcement of San Francisco's landmark anti-smoking law has proved neither expensive nor difficult during the 21 months it has been in effect, The Washington Post reports. The law requires employers to maintain a smoking policy satisfactory to both smokers and nonsmokers. If compromise is not possible — if even one nonsmoker is dissatisfied with the policy — the employer must ban smoking in work areas, but not in hallways, lounges and lavatories, which are not included in the ordinance. Violations are punishable by fines of up to \$500 a day.

"It has been one of the biggest nonevents in San Francisco," said Dr. Michael Martin, an epidemiologist who made a special study of the law. He said that during the first 10 months the law was in effect, the city health department received only 102 complaints, but resolved all of them without legal action or fines. Complaints have declined steadily since.

No new employees were hired to enforce the law.

Short Takes

April Verner, a lecturer at the University of North Carolina who comes from the Middle

West, says traditional Southern hospitality, alive today in such customs as serving departing guests, "Y'all come back" or youngsters addressing grown-ups as "sir" or "ma'am," probably derives from geography and settlement patterns. Wealthy planters adopted the manners of the rural English aristocracy, and their farms were so isolated that the arrival of a guest, even a stranger, could be a major social event. By contrast, Northerners lived closer together in towns and on small farms and had no slaves to do household chores when guests came calling.

The Democratic Party is not abandoning its donkey mascot despite news reports to the contrary after the party ordered a new design for its stationery. Paul G. Kirk Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said the donkey "is here to stay." Like the Republican elephant and the Tammany tiger, the donkey comes from the 19th-century cartoons of Thomas Nast. It first appeared as a mule, with a caption that some might say is up-to-date: "The Democratic Party is like a mule — without pride or hope of posterity."

Shorter Takes: Sixteen tall-masted sailing ships were the hit of the 1976 U.S. bicentennial celebration in New York harbor. Organizers of the 1986 Statue of Liberty centennial aim to outdo that display with 20 tall ships

from as far away as Indonesia. . . . Shawn Thompson, a television actor, was charged with littering when he sent a Ken doll — boyfriend of the Barbie Doll — over Niagara Falls in a sealed Kentucky Fried Chicken bucket. Ken survived.

Ebony, at 40, Keeps Its Focus, Pushing Power of the Positive

Ebony, a glossy magazine for blacks, was founded in 1945, two years before blacks were allowed to play major league baseball and nine years before segregation was outlawed in the public schools.

Although Representative Louis Stokes, an Ohio Democrat, said on an earlier anniversary that "Ebony magazine has been at the forefront of the black man's struggle for political and social equality," the 1.7-million-circulation monthly is still criticized for running too many articles about athletes and entertainers.

Its editors say its tone was set its first year, when Ebony said it would "try to mirror the happier side of Negro life — the positive everyday achievements from Harlem to Hollywood. But when we talk about race as the No. 1 problem of America, we'll talk turkey."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

White House Offers Plan to Save Tax Bill

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and Republican congressional leaders offered a proposal Friday aimed at keeping President Ronald Reagan's tax-cut plan alive, but they failed to deliver the 50 to 75 Republicans votes that Democrats say are necessary to pass the bill.

The bill remained available for the House to consider Monday, giving Mr. Reagan time to seek an additional 17 Republicans willing to vote for tax plan that he describes as the No. 1 legislative goal of his second term.

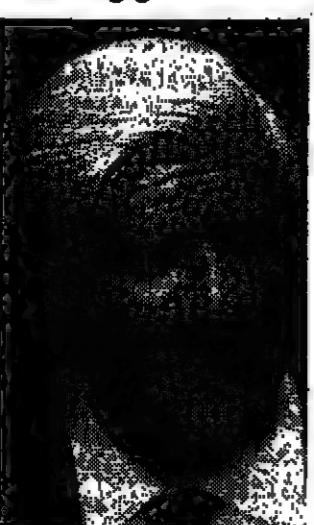
Only 14 of the 182 Republicans joined with the president Wednesday when the House refused to consider the bill.

Mr. Reagan has expressed reservations about the changes that the House Ways and Means Committee has made in his original tax plan, but he hopes that the Senate can make the bill more to his liking. He has said that unless the House passes the bill before it returns for the year next week, efforts to achieve a major revision of the nation's 72-year-old tax code may be doomed for years.

Republicans in the House, however, have written their own rival tax reform bill.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, emphasized that Democrats would not even discuss making concessions to Republicans until the president showed that he had the votes to pass the bill.

"As soon as the president informs me personally that he has a 45 to 50 to 75 Republican votes for passage of the bill, we will begin moving ahead with the bipartisan form process," Mr. O'Neill said. Mr. O'Neill made his comments during a meeting with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d on the latest Republican offer, which was assembled by the House Republican minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois.



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

A bill that would make changes in the ways Americans are taxed, which was written chiefly by Representative Dan Rostenkowski and other Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee, is reasonably close to what Mr. Reagan recommended to Congress in May.

Under the proposal offered Friday by the Reagan administration and House Republicans, the House would vote on the Ways and Means Committee bill, on a Republican substitute and on a new Republican amendment. The amendment includes a \$2,000-per-person tax exemption, as favored by Mr. Reagan.

During negotiations Thursday, Democratic leaders insisted that they would not permit such an amendment to be considered. They argued that if the Republicans were allowed to vote on that proposal, they also would demand other amendments, including many that were rejected by the committee when it wrote the bill.

Without action, parts of the government faced a shutdown by midday Friday.

Negotiators also continued to seek agreement on a farm bill and separate deficit-reducing legislation to carry out a major portion of the \$35.5-billion savings promised for this year.

The administration and conferees on the catchall appropriations are working to write a compromise that the White House could accept. The administration has threatened to veto both the Senate and the House versions of this legislation.

Some issues have been resolved, including foreign assistance and transportation. But the overall military budget and funding for many specific Pentagon items, including nerve gas, the anti-satellite missile and the president's space-based missile defense project, remained unsettled.

The administration was still insisting that the Pentagon appropriation for fiscal 1986 be increased by the rate of inflation.

Regardless of the final figure, the newly signed budget-balancing measure will force additional cuts by March that are expected to push military funding below the 1985 level.

U.S. Senate Panel Backs Product Safety Nominee

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has voted 9-7 to approve the nomination of Terrence M. Scanlon as chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Before the vote Thursday some senators said they felt that Mr. Scanlon had not been forthcoming when he said that he had not used commission staff members for anti-abortion, church or personal activities. Mr. Scanlon acknowledged last week that he had done so but said that the incident had been so minor that he had forgotten them.

U.S. Lawmakers Say Budget Bill Shifts Power

(Continued from Page 1) that met its own goals, a series of budget reductions would automatically go into effect.

The legal challenge to the bill used mainly on this question of automatic reductions. The decision not these cuts into effect is left to the government agencies, which required to decide whether a budget has, in fact, met its deficit-reducing goals.

He lawman argued that this procedure amounted to an illegal delegation of congressional authority.

What we really did is turn the get over to a bunch of unelected bureaucrats," Mr. Syner said. In addition, the suit argued that the bill violated a recent Supreme Court decision that said Congress

can take a formal action in only one way: it must pass a bill through both houses and present it to the president for his signature. The automatic features of the budget bill, goes the argument, do not conform to this principle.

For instance, many federal programs now include annual cost-of-living increases for beneficiaries established by law. If the automatic budget cuts went into effect, those increases could be limited, or eliminated, even though Congress did not specifically pass a law to that effect.

"It takes a law to repeal a law," said Mr. Syner, a member of the Judiciary Committee.

If the automatic provisions of the bill are ruled unconstitutional, the measure has provided for an

alternative process. Both houses of Congress would have to adopt a law, and the president would have to sign it, that declared the legislature's failure to meet its own goals and specifically puts the across-the-board budget cuts into place.

Another question is a more practical one. The original version of the new budget procedure would have given the president wide discretion in how the automatic spending cuts would be made. This was changed in negotiations, and now the president serves a largely "ministerial function," with little latitude in making the cuts.

Still, the president would have some discretion, particularly in the military area, and some legislators called this clause "an extremely dangerous step."

Latin Provinces Remain the Underdogs

By William D. Montalbano
Los Angeles Times Service

SALTA, Argentina — Life spins at its own individualistic pace here on Argentina's northwest frontier. The people chew coca and spend money that isn't. They love their country, but they sue the central government.

Salta province borders Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. In heritage, lifestyle and outlook, it has more in common with those countries than with Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital 1,200 miles (1,944 kilometers) away.

An economically stagnant tobacco- and grain-growing region of 730,000, Salta is a microcosm of the distress and frustration that mark provincial life in Latin America.

In almost every Latin American country, provinces are second-class citizens yet proudly wedded to their relaxed lifestyles. They dwell on the outside of national life, looking on with a mixture of envy and disdain.

In Salta, complaints about Buenos Aires parallel the grievances of Third World raw-materials producers against the industrialized countries.

"They take our oil and refine it elsewhere," said Carlos van Cauwelaert, head of Salta's Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "We fell trees so Buenos Aires can make planks. We harvest tobacco, but make no cigarettes."

Argentine capitals like Buenos Aires have the biggest industries, the most jobs, the best schools, the latest movies, the smoothest asphalt and the best soccer teams. They are both the cause and the result of massive internal migration since World War II.

Salta is an oil-producing province. But like all oil in Argentina, Salta's product belongs to the central government, which pays provinces a pittance for what it takes. A suit filed by Salta seeking \$60 mil-



The provinces are second-class citizens, yet are proudly wedded to their relaxed lifestyles.

The capitals, which usually are distant both in miles and in their priorities, adopt policies pay the bills and appoint officials ranging from governors to traffic policemen and teachers. In Colombia, for example, the president appoints the mayor of Bogotá and all of the provincial governors, who in turn appoint all mayors.

By contrast, the constitutions of Latin America's largest countries, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, embrace a U.S.-style federal system in which provinces elect governors and legislatures, raise taxes and theoretically administer their own affairs.

But fact differs from theory. Salta scrapes together just 28 percent of its annual \$180 million budget, and the rest comes from Buenos Aires. Only five other Argentine provinces raise more money.

Capitals dominate the national life of every major Latin American country except Brazil, where the backland capital of Brasilia was conceived to challenge coastal pre-

eminence.

Brasilia, with about a million residents, is the seat of government, but the nation's capitals in everything but name are still Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, whose combined population approaches 20 million.

Important provincial centers do exist, such as Guadalajara and Monterrey in Mexico, Ciudad Guyana in Venezuela, and Guayaquil in Ecuador. But they usually are pale echoes of the capitals whose policies spawned them.

In Argentina, about 10 million of the 30 million citizens live in and around Buenos Aires. In Chile, nearly half of the population lives in greater Santiago.

In Peru, where decentralization is a major national priority, five million of 19 million inhabitants live in industrial Lima.

Nicaraguan Rebels Say They Have Soviet Missiles

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A Nicaraguan rebel leader said this week that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the groups trying to overthrow the government in Managua, had obtained "about 20" portable SAM-7 antiaircraft missiles, which he said were purchased this year.

Aristides Sánchez, a member of the directorate of the guerrillas group, said in an interview here on Monday that his forces had suffered heavy casualties in several encounters with Soviet-built Mi-24 attack helicopters.

But he said said the insurgents' acquisition of the SAM-7s, surface-to-air missiles also of Soviet manufacture, had made them optimistic about their ability to defend themselves against the Mi-24s.

"Now the Sandinistas know that our units travel with SAM-7s and that one of their helicopters can be hit by a rocket at any moment," Mr. Sánchez said.

Last Thursday, U.S. officials confirmed a report that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force shot down a Soviet-built helicopter with an



Adolfo Calero Portocarrero

it," he said by telephone in Miami, "because it would surprise a lot of people. But I want to be able to buy them again."

The Nicaraguan government asserted that the rebels had acquired the missiles from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Rebel leaders have said previously that they bought the SAM-7s on the international arms market with money donated by individuals in Europe and Latin America. They have denied that any of their missiles were provided by or manufactured in the United States.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, who has been primarily responsible for arms acquisition since the U.S. Congress ended aid by the CIA last year, said he would not identify the country through which he bought the missiles.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Balanced-Budget Box

The Gramm-Rudman budget amendment, now signed into law, is the wrong way to allocate public funds, a sign of impotence, an effort to deceive, an abdication of responsibility — and we welcome it. The measure embraces the goal of a balanced budget by 1991 and sets up a process whereby, if the president and the Congress fail to reach deficit targets each year, a sturdy robot will supposedly do it for them. A little over half the budget would be exempt; the rest would be cut in lockstep.

There is no question that the amendment is a dodge. One need only look at the bill to which it was attached: a piece of necessary legislation to raise the debt ceiling beyond \$2 trillion for the first time so that the Treasury can continue to borrow to cover the deficits of the last five years. If there were a true disposition to deal with the deficit, the president and members of the Congress could have done that instead of this, which puts off the hard part.

Still, we think it is a good idea. You know a proposition partly by its enemies. As finally written, this was opposed most vigorously by those whose victories in the first five Reagan years are the very reason the deficit is so high, the chief protectors of the first term's tax cuts and defense increases. The Gramm-Rudman amendment does this: For the first time in the Reagan administration, it says to the president that he cannot have it all. It is meant to force him finally to cut military spending which the Congress has curbed or find the taxes to pay for it.

Opponents have worried that the amendment will transfer power to the president. On the contrary. He continues to say as he fancifully has for five years that there is another way to bring down the deficit: through cuts in domestic spending. But he has concurred in exempting from any cuts the largest domestic program, Social Security; and the Democrats now have civilized the Gramm-Rudman amendment by exempting the less costly programs that help sustain the poor. There is not enough left on the domestic side to cut.

The administration gambled when it first endorsed this amendment; Reagan aides may have thought the Congress would back off. Instead, it built a box for him — and for itself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hold Marcos to His Pledge

Judging only by the big print, there is hopeful news from the Philippines. President Ferdinand Marcos may lose the snap election he has been forced to call for Feb. 7. Hours before the filing deadline, a bickering opposition agreed to a single slate, teaming the personable but untested Corazon Aquino with the seasoned but weary Salvador Laurel.

The opposition leaders differ on vital matters. But so do Mr. Marcos and his running mate, former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, who has even questioned the legality of the vote. Thus, even if Mr. Marcos wins, fairly or not, he has at least felt it necessary to pass over his wife, Imelda, in naming a constitutional successor.

But there is the fine print. Mr. Marcos can legally switch running mates after the vote, a contingency Mr. Tolentino does not rule out. And if Mr. Marcos finds the campaign going against him, it could conveniently be found unconstitutional by his Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides for special elections if the president dies, resigns or is impeached. To bypass that law and to cling to the advantages of incumbency, Mr. Marcos has "resigned" prospectively — saying he will "irrevocably vacate" his office after the voting. Many Filipinos, including Mr. Tolentino, find that legally impermissible. But who decides? The same judiciary that has just cleared Mr. Marcos's soldiers of any complicity in the 1983 assassination of Benigno Aquino. The presi-

dent's Supreme Court will most surely be following the campaign news.

Also following the news — and probably rooting for Mr. Marcos — is the New People's Army, a Communist insurgency that has flourished under his misrule. Some estimate its size as high as 30,000, and detect among its leaders a fanaticism resembling Pol Pot's in Cambodia. The NPA is incontestably home-grown, and wins converts in a predominantly Roman Catholic country by centering its attack on the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

A Communist victory is by no means likely in a former colony tied to the United States by a shared language and legal tradition. But those ties are not proof against the revision inspired by a discredited regime. Americans cannot directly dislodge Mr. Marcos from power. Nor can they directly inspire the opposition, drawn from the same elite that supports Mr. Marcos. But Washington can press for an honest campaign and an end to the corrupt use of its military aid.

Most tangibly at risk are two vital U.S. installations, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, for which Mr. Marcos has squeezed generous ransom in successive leases. The best security for those bases is also what would be best for the Philippines: a democratic deliverance in Manila. To that end, Americans should use every reasonable means to hold Mr. Marcos to his big-print pledges.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Panama's 'Beheading'

According to a report from the police in Ciudad Neily, Costa Rica, witnesses last saw Dr. Hugo Spadafora alive reading a newspaper at a Panamanian National Guard border checkpoint, where he was being detained after having been removed from a bus, about noon on Sept. 13. The next person the Costa Rican police could find who had seen him was the young man who found his body, "completely decapitated," in La Vaguana River just across the border from Panama the next afternoon.

Dr. Spadafora was known, among other things, for having formed a battalion in Panama to fight against the Somoza family in Nicaragua. He was also known for being a keen critic of, among other things, the alleged drug trafficking connections of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who as commander of Panama's National Defense Forces is the country's strongest.

The murder stunned Panama, which is not one of those Central American places where the killing, let alone the evident torture and beheading, of critics is routine. In an important sense, however, Dr. Spadafora was not the only victim. There is reason to believe that the elected president, Nicolás Ardito Barletta, was planning to launch an inquiry into the crime upon his return from a trip to the United Nations in October. While he was still in New York, General Noriega forced his ouster; actually, Mr. Barletta, struggling to maintain a

thread of constitutionality, "separated" himself from office under an obscure article and technically remains president.

The story was put out that the Barletta economic policies were largely to blame, but knowledgeable Panamanians look more to the Spadafora affair. Panama's painful progress toward democracy was thus "beheaded" too.

In Panama, the atmosphere reeks of police intimidation, but large numbers of citizens have come out in the streets calling peacefully for an inquiry into the Spadafora murder. Meanwhile, the armed forces are bringing under their control a whole range of functions — ports, railroads, customs, immigration — previously and more properly under civil administration. The Barletta economic policy, which had been sanctioned by the political parties, threatens to go by the boards, with immense potential costs to the country's economic viability and credit-worthiness.

General Noriega is well known in Panama. He is becoming well known outside Panama as an impious leader who fears to let independent investigators examine the Spadafora affair and to let independent citizens control their government. Almost every country in Latin America is going the democratic way except Nicaragua and Panama. General Noriega is an embarrassment to his country, and to the integrity of the Panamanian armed forces.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR DEC. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: West End Chorus Girls on Leave

LONDON — Forty choir boys have supplanted the gay and festive chorus girls for which the West End's Gailey Theatre has been world famed for two decades. In its place is a schoolboy play, with only two female characters in the cast. And forty boys. No more do titled stage-door "Johnnies" send diamonds and flowers up to the dressing rooms. No longer is there a line of 40-horse-power automobiles waiting to pick up the footlight favorites. All this has come about because George Edwards has leased his theatre for a few weeks to Frederick Moullin, who is giving a comedy of English boarding-school life. The rosily-cheeked choir boys are only allowed to sing once as the curtain goes up on the final act. They almost saved that final act.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Spy Case Seen to Affect Sharing of Intelligence by U.S., Israel

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has reduced its sharing of intelligence information with Israel since Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy, was arrested Nov. 12 on charges of espionage, according to a senior Defense Department official.

The senior Pentagon official, Richard L. Armitage, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, said Thursday in an interview that a resumption of intelligence relations would have to wait until the American in that now is in Israel has finished questioning Israeli officials involved in the case.

"In some areas," Mr. Armitage said, "there has been a slowdown in intelligence cooperation — not in all areas. And we're waiting the results of the Pollard fact-finding investigation."

Mr. Armitage said U.S. officials urge that "full cooperation will forthcoming" in accordance with a statement to that effect by Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Peres has apologized to the

United States, has portrayed the

operation as independent of

the U.S. main intelligence agencies,

and has pledged to help American investigators. This approach has

won criticism from some Israelis

who say it will undermine other espionage efforts, and the degree of Israeli cooperation has to become clear yet.

The team of American officials, led by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, was reported to have begun meetings Thursday with officials in Israel who are said to have received stolen documents from Mr. Pollard.

The U.S. team is understood to be concentrating on two areas of inquiry: first, to determine whether this was an isolated case or part of a broader Israeli spy network in the United States; and second, to make what one official called "a damage assessment" that will detail what information Mr. Pollard's documents provided.

The United States has asked for the return of all the documents, but it was not known whether Israel will comply.

Although Mr. Armitage stopped short of linking renewed American sharing of intelligence to Israeli cooperation in the Pollard case, he anger and resentment expressed in various government agencies suggest to some officials that in the short term, at least, relations will depend on the information Israel gives to the American investigators.

Some of the reduction in the sharing of intelligence has been a natural and natural development, one American official explained,

Soviet Union Is Attempting To Control Video Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)
out 20 rubles. A ruble is \$1.28 at official exchange rate, and the average Soviet worker earns about 12 rubles a month.

But Russians said this was a vast improvement over the first efforts to translate films, which involved someone to do a simultaneous translation while a movie is shown.

Blank tapes are particularly expensive. A tape that costs \$5 in the United States sells for the equivalent of between \$60 and \$70 on the black market in Moscow.

Prices, however, have fallen in recent years as the availability of video players and movies has increased. Japanese and other foreign-made video players sell for about 2,500 rubles in Moscow. Two years ago the cost was 3,500 rubles. Copies of Western movies, available only on the black market, may cost 200 or 250 rubles in Moscow. Western movies are brought

by the Soviet Union Is Attempting To Control Video Revolution

into the country by tourists, by Russians who travel abroad, and by some diplomats, whose luggage is not checked at customs.

Soviet video players and television sets are not comparable with American, Japanese or most West European models. The Soviet equipment, however, can be converted to handle movies recorded for other video systems and a prospering underground business has developed to do just that, according to莫斯科ites. They said it costs about 400 rubles to have a Soviet color television converted.

The Soviet video player, the Elektronika VM, costs 1,200 rubles. In October, as part of a new drive to increase the availability of consumer goods, the government announced that it planned to produce 60,000 video players a year by 1990 and 120,000 a year by 2000.

By Western standards, the goal

was small. Millions of video players are sold every year in the United States. But for the Soviet Union,

the totals were considered less important than the fact that the government had decided to mass-produce a product that until recently it considered decadent and politically dangerous.

There are two video rental outlets in Moscow. One is in the basement of a movie theater near the central farmer's market. The decor is drab, and, unlike American video stores, there are no cassette covers lined up along the wall to advertise the selection of movies. Andrei G. Tkachenko, a salesman, said the store has a library of 270 films.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Michelangelo: First Mannerist

By Susan Lumsden

FLORANCE — The only undisputed panel painting by Michelangelo was unveiled anew last week after a long and revealing restoration by experts at the Uffizi Gallery.

Officially titled "The Holy Family," the work is known as the Doni Tondo because it is round (1.2 meter in diameter) and was executed for the Renaissance patrician and wool merchant Agnolo Doni, probably to celebrate his marriage in 1504 to Maddalena Strozzi of the banking family. (They are known from two realistic portraits by Raphael in the Pitti Palace.)

This latest restoration primarily confirms what was discovered almost simultaneously in the restoration of the Sistine Chapel ceiling in Rome: Michelangelo's palette was clearly Mannerist in its chromatic, almost shocking colors even before the end of the High Renaissance. With the candle smoke of centuries removed, the tropical pinks, oranges and blues that would later be a hallmark of the Mannerist painters shine brightly in the tondo and the frescoed Sistine ceiling.

"Michelangelo can now be considered the first Mannerist — not Pinturicchio, Rosso Fiorentino or Bronzino," said Antonio Godoli, an Uffizi official who helped organize the exhibition of the restored work. "The art history of the first half of the 16th century will now have to be reconsidered."

Rather than an isolated masterpiece, the Doni Tondo is now seen to be closer in style and time to the Sistine frescoes (1508-12). Indeed, it probably was a direct predecessor of the Sistine's powerful figures, including the male nudes, Godoli said. A perennial point of controversy in this religious painting, the male nudes in the background are more visible than ever after restoration and have elicited new interpretations of Michelangelo's art.

Timothy Verdon of the Florida State University Studies Center in Florence called the Doni Tondo the key to understanding Michelangelo. "In this singular painting, he achieves religious, personal and sexual synthesis for the first time by pictorially endorsing the neo-Platonism of the Renaissance, with its emphasis on the desire for virtue. This is expressed by homosexual love, not heterosexual, where desire is an end in itself."

Verdon, a specialist in Renaissance religious art, said the tondo represented "the first time in Western art in which the Virgin Mary is portrayed with a powerful and androgynous body." The cleaning of the painting shows the muscularity of her arms even more. Michelangelo has opted for the beauty of the male body as the most noble subject in art. Yet, he transmits his sexual preference in religious terms through the loving gaze of the Virgin upwards toward her child in

heaven." This spiral curve of her body and the child's, Verdon added, is subsequently echoed in Mannerist and Baroque art.

The complexities of the painting are compounded by those of the frame, perhaps the most beautiful in the Uffizi. It is a rare original, carved under orders from Michelangelo by Florentine artisans. Experts are studying its grotesque figures and five protruding heads for more clues to the origin and meaning of the painting.

The discovery that wormholes had spread from the frame to the painting prompted the restoration of both, starting in May 1984. In addition to the brilliant original colors of the painting, the Renaissance gold leaf of the frame has been freed from grime and the plastic of later repairs.

Unlike the Sistine Chapel, where speed in the rapidly drying fresco medium was crucial and brushstrokes are often evident, there is virtually no trace of Michelangelo's brushwork in the remarkably fused colors of the oil and tempera panel. The Doni Tondo has a homogeneity and smoothness that required only minimal intervention in the restoration.

"Restoration is neither magic nor makeup," said Giorgio Bonatti, director of the Uffizi's restoration department. "It is a very selective studying and refurbishing of only the needy areas. Colors are living vegetable substances that change differently with time. Obviously, the artists knew this and painted accordingly. That is why it's risky to touch their paint, or sealing varnish. Once the original is gone, an artificial aging process sets in, at least one not intended by the artist." This knowledge of respect for history is what distinguishes Italian from other, more drastic restorers."

In "The Holy Family," the solid skin tones were merely cleaned. Most noticeably restored are the blue robes of the Virgin, where the paint had cracked under the weight of the glue needed to bind the relatively heavy lapis lazuli used to color it.

It is claimed that, preliminary infra-red reflectography of the painting reveals no trace of underdrawing. Michelangelo, who disparagingly said that painting was better the more it resembled sculpture, was the only great master good enough to paint freehand directly on the panel without an underlying sketch.

His restored masterpiece is being shown in the natural light of the Uffizi's Sala Nobile until February. Then "The Holy Family" will return to its former place in Sala XXV, the Michelangelo Room.

The restoration was carried out entirely in the natural habitat of the painting, in the Uffizi, avoiding possibly damaging reversals of temperature and humidity.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

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Restored "Holy Family" confirms Michelangelo's colorful palette.

Huge Trenches Donated to Museum

By William Wilson

Los Angeles Times Service

Los Angeles — The Museum of Contemporary Art here has accepted what is surely a unique work of art for its permanent collection: the equivalent of a hole as big as the Empire State Building.

The hole, in the vastness of the Nevada desert about 80 miles (130

kilometers) from Las Vegas, is a prime example of Earthwork art by one of its leading practitioners, Michael Heizer. Titled "Double Negative," it consists of two long, straight trenches that Heizer excavated in 1969-70 by moving about 240,000 tons of desert sandstone. It covers an area 1,500 feet (456 meters) long. Each trench is 30 feet wide and 50 feet deep.

The work was donated by Virginia Dwan, a pioneering sponsor of land art projects. "Double Negative" derives its importance partly from the fact that it is a rare survival of a radical artistic movement that has attracted few practitioners since its inception.

Robert Smithson, an important innovator, died in 1973. His largest earthwork was a concentric swirl of earth on the banks of Utah's Great Salt Lake called "Spiral Jetty." The lake has since risen, covering the work. Among the few earthworks under way is James Turrell's "Roden Crater Project" at an extinct volcano in Arizona. It is documented in an exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

Earthworks are of imponderable financial value. Heizer is said to have spent \$25,000 creating the project, and the donor will put a value on it for tax and insurance purposes. This might have practical ramifications on the art market. Part of the motive for the creation of such art, ironically, was an anti-market impulse in the 1970s.

Koshalek said that the museum planned to organize tours of the site and to prepare a publication, but that a large part of the museum's role would be keeping interest in such work alive and leading it in an exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

Miller's 'Don Giovanni' Takes Many Liberties

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Dr. Jonathan Miller's new production of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Lorenzo da Ponte's "Don Giovanni" for the English National Opera comes after a year he has spent at Sussex University doing research in cognitive psychological preoccupation and cognition.

It also reflects the contemporary fashion among opera producers of giving us not an opera as conceived by composer and librettist and passed on more or less faithfully from generation to generation, but rather an opera as they feel it could have been, should have been — or might have been conceived — by themselves, of course — with an underscore by the composer, scrupulously preserved.

It would seem hard to insinuate a "Don Giovanni" composed almost wholly in black, played throughout in the dead of night, against a background of immense, towering moveable blocks of crumbling brick masonry, intended to evoke a vaguely 18th-century setting (perhaps the thought that it might be Seville) but succeeding only in the suggestion of the bare walls of abandoned warehouses or textile mills. But Miller has imagined it.

He has also imagined a Don Giovanni more as social butterfly or playboy than as veteran womanizer and scoundrel. Only in his dreams could his callow Giovanni, engagingly sung and played by Mark Shinnell, have seduced the 2,000 odd women in Spain, France, Germany and Turkey listed in Leporello's famous catalog. Miller has said he diagnosed Don Giovanni as an "eroticist." This don does not appear old enough or mature enough to be an "erologist" of any kind.

He is teamed, moreover, with a Leporello older and larger than he — Richard van Allan, who was protagonist of an ENO "Don Giovanni" several seasons ago, and a memorably good one. Throughout the evening one has the feeling that the casting might better have been reversed. Shinnell has the vocal and dramatic markings of a good Leporello — if da Ponte's rather than Miller's.

Another disturbing aspect of this production is its busyness, a common failing among today's producers, who apparently are fearful of trusing the music to speak for itself. There is always a lot going on to divert the eye, but it does not add up to much, and has the distressing effect of making the great scenes and arias seem like interruptions instead of high points. This

shortcoming is compounded by the fact that Philip Prowse's monolithic towers tend to make pygmies of the singing actors, especially in a theater the size of the Coliseum.

There are other disturbing oddities, most notably Miller's decision to abandon the commanding statue in favor of the tomb of a French field marshal and have the commedia-style appear at Don Giovanni's supper as a ghost, borne upon a cloud of dry ice, clothed in a female costume, with a white-clad bevy of his female conquests, possibly the producer's idea of a hell more fitous than flame.

The production is reasonably well sung by Josephine Barnes (Donna Anna), Felicity Lott (Donna Elvira), Lesley Garrett (Zerlina), Malwyn Davies (Don Ottavio), Mark Richardson (Masetto), and John Connell (Commendatore), in addition to Shinnell and Van Allan.

All, in their recitatives and arias, are handicapped by the apparent prohibition of the appoggiatura and other ornaments that Mozart was the custom two centuries ago, left to the discretion (or indiscretion) of his singers. Responsibility for this reversal to the bad old puritan days of Fritz Busch's Glyndebourne presumably lies with Mark Elder, the conductor and the ENO's music director.

Further performances Dec. 14, 21, 27, and Jan. 2, 8, 11, 14, 18, 23 and 28.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.

Huge Campaign For 'Jedi' Video

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — CBS-Fox Video will begin a \$2-million U.S. advertising campaign next month for "Return of the Jedi."

Most of the money will be spent on a television commercial. A decade ago, studios rarely spent more than \$2 million on the theatrical release of a movie.

Priced at \$79.98 each, about 400,000 cassettes of the third "Star Wars" film will be shipped Feb. 25. "Jedi" will try to break the record of "Ghostbusters" as the largest expensively priced cassette. Thorn-EMI-HBO's "Rambo" will also be trying for the record.



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*The Importance of Private Provenance**International Herald Tribune*

MONTE CARLO — The 45-million-franc (\$5.9-million) sale of French furniture and objets d'art by Christie's last week demonstrated the increasing importance of private provenance, untainted by speculative motives, as a selling argument.

The 55 lots in the sale — which started with a garniture of three Vincennes porcelain vases made in 1756 and concluded with a commode by Jean-François Lélen, a cabinet-maker of the Louis XVI period — came from the estate of Sir Charles Clere. A quarter of a century ago such a

SOUREN MELIKIAN

provenance would not have made a great impression. Clere was too busy making millions as the owner of Selfridge's and other British companies to have a great deal of time to acquire expertise in 17th- and 18th-century furniture. Being immensely rich, he bought the most expensive, which means the best in some cases but not invariably so.

A little Louis XV tulipwood and floral marquetry table and a Louis XV "petite commode," as Christie's called it, of similar type with cabriole legs joined by a rectangular platform, both of which were scoffed at by dealers, sold for 166,000 francs and 111,000 francs, respectively (all prices include sales charges). An ambitious tulipwood desk stamped "P. Flachy JME," which sold for 444,000 francs, was similarly derided by dealers. These and other items of the same ilk formed a striking contrast with a small group of very grand pieces, remembered by those who attended the Alram Ojech furniture sale in Monte Carlo in June 1979 at Sotheby's, where Clere bought them.

Until recently, such a strange mix might have fared poorly. The fact that the splendid pieces had been acquired six and a half years earlier would have weighed against them. Christie's felt so uncertain about the outcome of the sale that its chairman, John Floyd, refused to disclose Christie's estimates on the main lots two hours before the sale.

The market for top French furniture has been wobbly in the last year or so, two major U.S. collectors having stopped buying. For Christie's, which was holding its maiden sale in Monte Carlo, a failure would have had long-term repercussions.

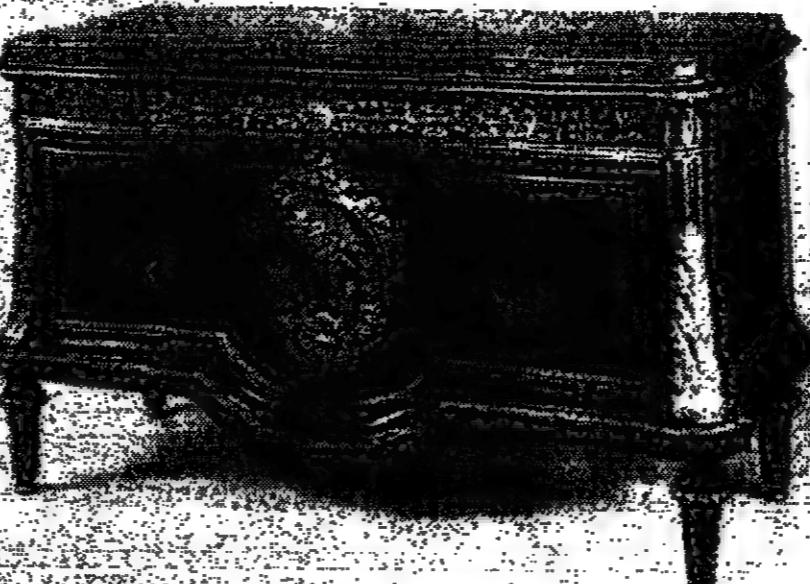
The auction house surpassed itself in its publicity campaign before the auction. Clere's name was featured prominently. Possible buyers were contacted long before the sale by members of Christie's staff, from the director of the furniture department, Hugh Roberts, to Charles Allsop, deputy chairman of Christie's London, who is credited with having won the sale for Christie's.

The result of all this shadower work could be seen at the Dec. 5 sale. The minute Allsop started calling bids, seven telephones that had been bid out on low tables started buzzing.

The sale began with porcelain. The first lot, the Vincennes garniture of three vases dated 1756, sold for 721,500 francs, 50 percent over Christie's high estimate. As Hugo Morley-Fletcher's very scholarly catalog entry points out, these vases form part of a small group incorporating a book in the decoration, on which the name Auvergne is to be read. This was the title of a ballet by Rameau performed in 1754 to celebrate the birth of the Duc de Berry.

Two Louis XV encoignures or corner cabinets with floral marquetry and lavish ormolu mounts in the Rococo manner went up to 4,955 million francs, nearly doubling the 1979 price in nominal francs. An important Louis XVI commode by Martin Carlin went up to 3.3 million francs, exactly doubling its 1979 price at Sotheby's. The top lot — the Louis XVI commode by Lélen — soared to 12.2 million francs, almost tripling the 1979 price.

In comparative terms, a pair of Louis XIV commodes in the Boule manner made the most remarkable score, selling for 888,000 francs, four times the 1979 price. Their powerful architectural appeal and the outstanding quality of the ormolu mounts are perfectly attuned to the taste of the day. Each commode is stamped by



Louis XVI commode by J. F. Lélen sold for 12.21 million French francs.

who later became Louis XVI. The royal connection undoubtedly boosted the price.

The next lot, another garniture of three vases, made at Sèvres in 1763, also sold over Christie's high estimate, fetching 421,800 francs from a telephone bidder operating through Morley-Fletcher. When yet another telephone battle took place between anonymous bidders, pitching Christie's staff members against one another with hardly any intervention from the room, the sale took on an unreal atmosphere. Roberts, on behalf of a telephone client, outbid Floyd's client and got a Sèvres "Greek vase," made in about 1765, for 499,500 francs, twice Christie's high estimate.

That momentum could have been lost when the sale plodded through a series of lesser objects. Thanks to Allsop — who opened the sale with just the right touch of Englishness in manner and speech and revealed himself as an outstanding auctioneer — it did not. An exceedingly rare set of four Louis XIV ormolu candelabra, superbly chased, relieved the monotony halfway through and sold for 353,000 francs. Soon after, the bad furniture sold well — a Louis XV marquetry table with trellis parquetry, top inlaid with puce, which had a markedly mid-19th century look, more than doubled the high estimate at 12.2 million francs — and the good furniture even better.

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A copy of "The Entrance to the Grand Canal Looking Toward the Casino" in the Windsor Castle collection of Queen Elizabeth II, but the location of the original had been unknown since the 18th century until this year when Anthony Weld Forester, 31, a Sotheby's employee in Glasgow, saw the painting, which the owner had thought was a copy. It was Forester's second remarkable find in Scotland that year. Six months earlier he spotted a huge oil of "David With the Head of Goliath" that was identified as an unrecorded work of the 17th-century Bolognese artist Guido Reni. It was auctioned in April for £2.2 million to a private buyer and is now on a three-year loan to the National Gallery in London.

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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
RCA	35271	421	391	396	+ 36	+ 8.9%
Revlon	3	102	99	99	- 1	- 1.0%
Siemens	2051	102	99	99	- 1	- 1.0%
Unicorp	27114	702	672	672	- 1	- 1.4%
Sociedad	11	102	77	77	- 1	- 1.3%
Texaco	22267	202	198	198	- 1	- 1.0%
Philips	12458	152	148	148	- 1	- 1.3%
Mitsubishi	18229	142	138	138	- 1	- 1.4%
BanKAm	19782	152	148	148	- 1	- 1.3%
Willys	14111	152	148	148	- 1	- 1.3%
AmtExp	17253	126	122	122	- 1	- 1.6%
Philip Morris	17253	126	122	122	- 1	- 1.6%
AT&T	15021	242	238	238	- 1	- 1.6%

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
Indus	1815.48	1844.44	1822.25	1822.25	- 23.7	- 1.3%
Trans	719.27	729.27	721.27	721.27	- 1.2	- 1.6%
Upt Comp	684.27	689.27	682.27	682.27	+ 1.0	+ 1.5%

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	152	152			
Declined	254	253			
Unchanged	2074	2074			
Total Issues	2074	2074			
New Highs	11	11			
New Lows	19	19			
Volume up	117,252,423	120,047,430			
Volume down	117,252,423	120,047,430			

Dow Jones Bond Averages						
Class	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Bonds	12.10	12.10	12.07	12.07	+ 0.02	+ 0.17%
Utilities	8.118	8.118	8.113	8.113	+ 0.03	+ 0.37%
Industrials	8.543	8.543	8.543	8.543	+ 0.03	+ 0.35%

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent	
Composite	N/A	N/A	102.02	+ 1.7	+ 1.7%
Manufacturers	N/A	N/A	102.02	+ 1.7	+ 1.7%
Transport	N/A	N/A	102.02	+ 1.7	+ 1.7%
Utilities	N/A	N/A	102.02	+ 1.7	+ 1.7%
Finance	N/A	N/A	102.02	+ 1.7	+ 1.7%

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M.
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.

177,416,000
Prev. consolidated close

202,027,403

Buy Sales

224,345 713,705

492,545 742,775

260,861 674,065

124,445 240,934

178,842 240,934

85,755

Included in the sales figures

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	211	211			
Declined	210	210			
Unchanged	2074	2074			
Total Issues	2074	2074			
New Highs	11	11			
New Lows	19	19			
Volume up	117,252,423	120,047,430			
Volume down	117,252,423	120,047,430			

NASDAQ Index						
Class	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	208.81	212.45	210.21	212.45	+ 3.64	+ 1.7%
Transportation	208.81	212.45	210.21	212.45	+ 3.64	+ 1.7%
Finance	208.81	212.45	210.21	212.45	+ 3.64	+ 1.7%
Utilities	208.81	212.45	210.21	212.45	+ 3.64	+ 1.7%
Banks	208.81	212.45	210.21	212.45	+ 3.64	+ 1.7%
Trunks	208.81	212.45	210.21	212.45	+ 3.64	+ 1.7%

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
Wicks	33462	57	56	56	+ 3	+ 5.4%
BAT	12432	124	123	123	- 1	- 0.8%
TELE	10622	212	210	210	- 2	- 0.9%
AAI Int'l	3713	124	123	123	- 1	- 0.8%
Echost	3469	124	123	123	- 1	- 0.8%
AMER	3252	124	123	123	- 1	- 0.8%
AT&T	2271	124	123	123	- 1	- 0.8%
AMER	19782	152	148	148	- 1	- 1.3%
AMER	18229	126	122	122	- 1	- 1.6%
AMER	17253	126	122	122	- 1	- 1.6%
AMER	15021	242	238	238	- 1	- 1.6%

Share Prices Surge in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispachers

NEW YORK — Share prices leaped to another all-time high Friday on the New York Stock Exchange in the sixth heaviest trading day in history as investors scrambled at a frenetic pace to accumulate stock positions before the end of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,535.21, up 23.97 on the day.

For the week, the Dow advanced 58.03 points, the largest gain since the week ended Aug. 3, 1984, when the Dow climbed 87.46.

Advances led declines by 1,267-426 among the 2,064 issues traded.

Volume totaled 177 million shares, up from 170.5 million Thursday.

One factor propelling the market higher was the need of money managers to buy stocks for their portfolios before the end of the

Statistics Index

Aluminum	P.12
Automobiles	P.12
Bauxite prices	P. 9
Canadian stocks	P.14
Copper rates	P. 9
Demand	P.10
Gold market	P. 9
Interest rates	P.10
Market summary	P. 9
Oil prices	P.10
OTC stocks	P.12
Other markets	P.24

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14-15, 1985

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

ECONOMIC SCENE

Despite Accord for Talks, Trade Threats Continue

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration has finally got agreement on the new round of trade talks it has been seeking for the last two years. On Nov. 28, the 90 members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, agreed to start formal preparations for opening multilateral trade negotiations next September.

Speaking at an international monetary and trade conference in Philadelphia Monday, Arthur Dunkel, director-general of GATT, said: "We can now look to the future with confidence that the tensions which have bedeviled international trade relations in recent years can be resolved through negotiation and not through threats of unilateral restrictions on trade which would endanger the survival of the trading system itself."

But many threats to the system remain. One is the challenge to the old industrial leaders posed by the emergence of Japan as the world's largest exporter of manufactured goods, surpassing the United States and West Germany. In total exports, Japan is now tied for second place with West Germany, with each country's exports in 1984 equal to 8.9 percent of world trade.

The United States remains in first place in both exports and imports. As its share of world exports slipped to 11.4 percent in 1984 from 12.2 percent, its share of imports climbed to 17.1 percent from 11.6 percent, resulting in the biggest trade deficit in history. The American trade deficit could well become the main issue in the 1986 congressional election. Although President Ronald Reagan appears to have blocked the threat of protectionist legislation for the time being, recession and rising unemployment could still overrun his resistance.

OTHER Pacific nations besides Japan are shaking the world economic order. From 1973 to 1984, Taiwan moved up from 27th to 12th place among the world's top exporters; South Korea, from 35th to 14th; Hong Kong, from 24th to 15th; and China, just getting under way, from 21st to 18th place. Two-way trade across the Pacific now exceeds trade across the Atlantic.

Strains on the trade negotiations will be heightened by world overcapacity in energy, agriculture, mining and manufacturing. High unemployment in Europe and other countries is intensifying protectionist pressures in new forms.

At the Philadelphia trade conference this week, Sylvia Ostry, the Canadian ambassador for multilateral trade negotiations, spoke of "neo-protectionism," which she said had accelerated since the recession of the early 1980s. She noted that neo-protectionism, which included such nontariff barriers as quotas on imports of autos or steel, reached 30 percent of the total consumption of manufactured goods in the industrial countries in 1983, up from 20 percent in 1980.

But, she added, neo-protectionism also took "another insidious form, more difficult to measure: a proliferation of domestic policies — subsidies, regulation, tax expenditures, transfers — that have the effect, if not always the express intent, of managing the flow of trade but are considered domestic terrain and largely immune to the rules and procedures of GATT."

In the name of "cultural sovereignty," Mrs. Ostry's own country practices what some American publishers, such as Prentice-Hall, and some authors, such as this writer, whose economics textbook has been used in Canadian schools but now has been excluded, regard as a form of neo-protectionism.

In a Canadian government advertisement in The New York Times Tuesday, urging a new trading relationship with the United States, David Peterson, Premier of Ontario, declared: "We must maintain our ability to develop and support our own cultural and communications industries. We must maintain our ability to publish books and magazines, produce records and films, and create television and radio programming that help us

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

U.S. Says Wholesale Prices Up

Rise of 0.8% In November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Wholesale prices in the United States rose 0.8 percent in November, mainly because of a jump in beef prices, the Labor Department reported Friday.

In another report Friday, the Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. industrial output rose 0.4 percent in November after two consecutive monthly declines.

The Commerce Department reported that business inventories rose 0.5 percent in October, the biggest increase in 12 months, as sales fell 0.6 percent.

The increase in wholesale prices followed a 0.9-percent rise in October and means that wholesale prices for finished goods have risen at an annual rate of 1.8 percent through the first 11 months of 1985. Retail inflation is running at an annual rate of 3.3 percent this year.

The November Producer Price Index showed that food costs rose 1.6 percent after seasonal adjustment, after a 1.4-percent increase in October. Beef costs rose 4.5 percent.

The Producer Price Index has fallen for three of the past six months.

David Wys, an economist with Data Resources Inc., in commenting on the industrial production figures, said: "This is a very poor performance." Mr. Wys earlier predicted a 2.5-percent increase in overall economic growth for the final quarter.

Manufacturing production rose 0.5 percent, after falling 0.3 percent in both October and September.

The Federal Reserve said the output of consumer goods rose 0.4 percent, after falling 0.5 percent in October. Production of durable goods — products expected to last three years or more — rose 1.4 percent, rebounding slightly from a 1.2-percent decline in October.

In its report, the Commerce Department reported that total business inventories rose by \$3.11 billion, with the 0.5 percent increase the largest since a 0.6 percent rise in October of last year. The 0.6-percent drop in sales followed a 0.3-percent drop in sales followed a 0.3-percent drop in sales since a 2.3-percent plunge in June.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Renault Aide Named AMC Chairman

The Associated Press
DETROIT — The chairman of American Motors Corp. passed from American to French hands Friday with the installation of a top official of the French state-owned automaker Renault, which has a 46-percent stake in AMC.

François Sereyra, 58, will leave Renault, where he has been executive vice president, to become AMC chairman. He replaces Paul Tippett, 52, who had resigned from day-to-day duties with the company in April. Mr. Tippett will remain a director, the company said.

José Dedeuerwaerder, AMC's president since 1982 and chief executive officer for more than a year, will remain the company's top official. His duties were expanded to include chairman of the board's executive committee, AMC said.

The Belgium-born Mr. Dedeuerwaerder is expected to be given control of Renault's auto operations outside France early next year while retaining the top office at AMC.

Renault rescued AMC under a

1979 agreement and owns 46.1 percent of the American company's stock.

AMC's setup is unlike those of many large U.S. corporations, where the chairman typically is the chief executive officer and the president is the chief of operations.

The top American at AMC will now be executive vice president Joseph Cappy, 51, who on Friday was made chief operating officer.

Mr. Cappy, once the main marketing and sales man at AMC, gained supervision of manufacturing and parts supply earlier this year. Now, the remaining operations also will report to him: engineering, product planning and styling.

The moves were decided Friday in New York by AMC's board, which includes four present or former Renault executives plus two outside directors with ties to Renault.

Executives inside the company viewed the moves as a vote of confidence in Mr. Dedeuerwaerder and former chairman of AMC.

Mercantile Studies Sale Of U.S. Units

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Mercantile House Holdings PLC, signaling a strategy shift, said Friday that it is discussing the sale of most of its New York investment banking unit, Oppenheimer Holdings, to a group led by the unit's management.

Mercantile paid \$163 million for Oppenheimer in mid-1982 as the centerpiece of a strategy of diversifying from money and bond brokerage into international investment banking. The planned sale illustrates the difficulty of piecing together international financial conglomerates from such disparate parts.

John Barkshire, chairman of Mercantile last year, called Oppenheimer a model for "a new breed of securities house" that would emerge in London as financial markets were deregulated.

On Friday, Mr. Barkshire said Oppenheimer was becoming more focused on share dealing in its home market and thus had grown "less relevant" for Mercantile's drive to become a leader in the international bond market.

Mercantile said it expected to retain about 20 percent of Oppenheimer, as well as all of the company's mutual-fund-management business. An analyst estimated Mercantile would receive \$120 million for the unit.

Mercantile eventually might acquire a U.S. bond-trading business, Mr. Barkshire said.

AUTOS TAX FREE

S&P Lowers Its Credit Ratings of Texaco

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Corp. sharply dropped its credit ratings of Texaco Inc., senior debt and commercial paper to speculative grade Friday, saying an out-of-court settlement of a \$10.5-billion judgment against the oil company "appears unlikely."

The move was the latest indication of the pressures building on the third largest U.S. oil company since a Texas state judge on Tuesday upheld a \$10.5-billion jury award plus interest against the company.

Analysts said the specter of a protracted battle to overturn the judgment awarded to Pennzoil Co. could make it more difficult for Texaco to secure credit from suppliers and banks for its day-to-day operations and could make potential

business partners wary of entering into ventures with Texaco.

Texaco did not comment on changes in its bond ratings.

S&P lowered Texaco's senior debt rating to B from A-plus, an investment grade rating, and lowered its commercial paper ratings from A-1 to C — a category of short-term debt that S&P considers to have "doubtful capacity for repayment."

S&P, which also lowered the securities ratings of certain Texaco subsidiaries, said its action affected about \$8.4 billion of Texaco debt.

Moody's Investor Services, the other major investment rating firm, lowered its ratings of Texaco debt to speculative grade on Wednesday, affecting about \$2.4 billion in commercial paper and \$3.8 billion in long-term debt.

A bankruptcy filing would relieve Texaco of its onerous requirement to post a bond," S&P stated.

COMPANY NOTES

Banque Indosuez, the Paris-based banking group, said it opened its first branch in China's special economic zone of Shenzhen. The license allows Banque Indosuez to operate in the whole of China in foreign currencies for import-export operations with joint ventures in Hong Kong and Macao and foreign entities.

Exxon Corp. of the United States said its subsidiary, Esso Exploration & Production Australia Inc., plans to acquire the entire issued capital of Citco Australian Petroleum Ltd. from Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s unit, Occidental International Exploration & Production Co. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Fisons PLC of Britain said it has received approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to

market an aerosol version of its bronchial asthma drug, Intal. At present in the U.S. market, Intal is sold in a form that has to be inhaled through a special device.

LTV Corp., the U.S. steel concern, was allowed by the Justice Department to sell its Gadsden, Alabama, plant to employees. The department reversed an earlier rejection of the sale.

Peugeot SA of France said its unit, Automobiles Peugeot and BLI PLC, its Austin Rover division in Britain, have signed an agreement for Austin Rover to distribute three versions of the Peugeot 205 mini car in Japan. Under the accord, Austin Rover Japan would import and distribute up to 1,000 Peugeot 205s a year, starting next March.

Repcor Corp. of Australia has described as inadequate a hostile bid

by Araxia Australia Ltd., which offered 1.50 Australian dollars (\$1.02) a share for the 78 percent of Repco's 219.60 million shares that it did not already hold on Wednesday.

Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG, West Germany's largest aluminum producer, said profit came under pressure in the third quarter, during which sales rose 1.1 percent from the previous quarter to \$80 million Deutsche marks (\$349.2 million).

Weyerhaeuser Co. of the United States, whose acquisition from Mensha Corp. of a corrugating medium mill in North Bend, Oregon, has been challenged on antitrust grounds, is being allowed to proceed by the Federal Trade Commission.

TO LAX/SDN: Two flights depart from LAX on Friday, Dec. 14, for SDN. Other U.S. destinations: Port 4225 Y/20.

FOR SALE & WANTED

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COLLECTOR'S ITEM: MINI SET, 4 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2", 10 pieces. I am surprised! Collector's item. Port 4225 Y/20.

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MAGAZINES WANTED: Lo Vie Popolare, Lo Vie Familiare, Gil Blas, The Sunday Times, Life, Look, Time, Newsweek, Pre-1950, color illustrated by Korda, 50 Royal Tomato, Aberdeen, Maryland 21001, USA.

COLLECTOR'S ITEM: MINI SET, 4 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2", 10 pieces. I am surprised! Collector's item. Port 4225 Y/20.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ENCLAVE: Yacht Charters, Academica 25, Athens 10671, Greece.

GHOMIAN YACHTS: Filadelfia 7, Athens 10671, Greece.

YACHTS: 20 years AUTO-GRAVES: POR 202, 7900 UDZ, W. Germany. Direct contact with manufacturers: Mercedes, BMW, Porsche, Ferrari, Tel. 071-26003, fax 712851 AUTER.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

TO LAX/SDN: Two flights depart from LAX on Friday, Dec. 14, for SDN. Other U.S. destinations: Port 4225 Y/20.

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BUSINESS PROFILE / José María Ruiz Mateos

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
MADRID — José María Ruiz Mateos, extradited Nov. 27 from Germany on charges related to the expropriation of his business, has been sitting without a defense in a high-security prison here. This would seem a remarkable for a man who was the sole member of the Rumasa group — 222 names that ranged from banks and that accounted for 2 percent of Spain's economy. Even behind bars, however, Ruiz Mateos is still making

win, reason is on my side and the government will fall." Previously, he had said that "I'm going to defend myself by means of the law and not through the press."

Mr. Ruiz Mateos, an obsessive self-made man, built Rumasa from a small sherry-exporting company in the hot, dry region around Jerez in the south into Spain's largest holding company. He did so through heavy borrowing, much of it from banks he came to own, and a close relationship with Franco, the late dictator.

Seeing himself as a folk hero, Mr. Ruiz Mateos said he was driven by a messianic vision of employing 100,000 people. But Franco died in 1975, and by 1979, the Bank of Spain and major private banks, many of which refused to finance Mr. Ruiz Mateos, began warning that the holding company was overextended. He refused to allow audits by outsiders.

The military, seizing his headquarters in a midnight raid, charged that an imminent collapse of Rumasa endangered the Spanish economy.

Mr. Ruiz Mateos fled the country, and from abroad he accused his friends of betrayal to keep their own operations from being expropriated. A member of Opus Dei, he said he had acted under the advice of fellow members led by Luis Valle, president of Banco Popular, one of Spain's "Big Seven" banks. Mr. Ruiz Mateos said that they had introduced him to Bank of Spain officials before the expropriation of Rumasa and afterward advised him to flee.

He also disclosed how Valle and Opus Dei had sent emissaries and letters to him in attempts to heal the rift. They have denied any intentions.

"This is a very delicate and touchy thing," Mr. Ruiz Mateos said recently. "First, you have to distinguish between the institution, Opus Dei, which is sacred, and which I would never do anything to damage, and then there are the men, who are mean and can make mistakes and abuse."

Mr. Ruiz Mateos damaged his standing to public opinion when he



José María Ruiz Mateos

joined on the highly respected King Juan Carlos. The king had been close to Mr. Ruiz Mateos, but nonetheless signed the expropriation decree. Mr. Ruiz Mateos has accused the king of accepting a \$3-million bribe to get rid of Bank of

Swiss Post a Monthly Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Switzerland's merchandise-trade balance, benefiting from falling imports, swung into surplus in November for the first time in nearly seven years, the government said Friday.

The government said that exports exceeded imports by 90.9 million francs (about \$43.1 million) in November, in contrast to a \$82.8-million-franc deficit in October.

Imports fell to 6.9 billion francs in November from 6.8 billion francs in October, while exports fell to 6 billion francs from 6.2 billion, the government said.

The last monthly trade surplus, in December 1978, was 284.2 million francs. The overall deficit for the first 11 months of 1985 now stands at 7.6 billion francs.

Union Bank of Switzerland expects the Swiss current account, a broader gauge that measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers, to show a surplus of around 9.5 billion francs in 1985.

Separately, the government also announced a small rise in unemployment in November, to 0.9 percent of the working population from 0.8 percent in October. Officials said this rise was also seasonal.

The federal Office of Industry, Trade and Labor also said that Swiss industrial production fell 6 percent in the third quarter after an upward revised 7-percent rise in the second three months of the year.

Spain officials. No proof has been furnished.

But one group still sticks by the entrepreneur. Hundreds of people who were diehard Franco supporters stood outside the court building last week and cheered Mr. Ruiz Mateos.

And the Popular Coalition, the conservative opposition, formed a commission last week to investigate what it says were irregularities committed by the government in selling off many of Rumasa's companies.

Legal battles have become a nightmare. Mr. Ruiz Mateos has filed some 700 civil suits related to the expropriation. One appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal lost narrowly, but a second appeal remains pending. Meanwhile, even a number of Socialists have questioned the necessity and legality of the expropriation.

Under West Germany's extradition terms, Mr. Ruiz Mateos can be prosecuted only for accounting irregularities and possibly for tax evasion, although the Madrid government also wanted to charge him with embezzlement, fraud and killing the king.

Securities
In Farming Are Popular

(Continued from Page 9)

proposed a bill that would authorize the Treasury to give an unlimited amount of aid to the system if the administration deemed it necessary. The House Agriculture Committee approved a similar bill and the full House voted its approval this week.

As the legislation wended its way through Congress, a key issue was to what extent the government should pour money into the privately owned system before it used up its own resources. At one point according to some reports, the Farm Credit System was proposing government aid of \$10 billion, or one-seventh of the \$70 billion that the system has outstanding in bonds and notes. Later it sought a \$3-billion line of credit from the Treasury.

Now the bill passed by the Senate sets no aid figure, but specifies that the Treasury will not step in until the system uses up its own reserves of about \$11 billion. The House bill is similar.

Under West Germany's extradition terms, Mr. Ruiz Mateos can be prosecuted only for accounting irregularities and possibly for tax evasion, although the Madrid government also wanted to charge him with embezzlement, fraud and killing the king.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar, Pound Stable in Quiet Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly firmer in the United States and Europe Friday amid mounting signs that the Federal Reserve Board would not cut its benchmark discount rate.

Some analysts said a cut in the rate at this time was highly unlikely given current economic data, especially the higher than expected rise of \$5.3 billion in the most recent U.S. M-1 money-supply figure.

At the close of trading, a cut had not been announced.

A reduction in the rate, the Fed's charge on loans to member banks, would act to push all U.S. interest rates lower. That, in turn, would act to depress the dollar.

"If the Fed doesn't cut the discount rate, the dollar could rise slightly Monday," Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank, said before the close of trading.

"It doesn't have much upside potential because of the cen-

tral bank intervention this week." In New York, the dollar rose to 2,5230 Deutsche marks from 2,5190 on Thursday; to 302.75 yen from 202.20, and to 7,7175 French francs from 7,6980. It slipped against the Swiss franc, however, to 2,1080 from 2,1105.

In earlier trading in Europe the dollar ended in London at 2,5210 DM, up from an opening 2,5110 and 2,5140 at Thursday's close. It also rose there to 2,1055 Swiss francs from 2,1015 Thursday; to 7,7125 French francs from 7,6825, and to 202.50 yen from 202.05.

The British pound, meanwhile, weakened in quiet trading as market reassessed the anticipated impact on the currency of lower oil prices. After surging 2 cents on Thursday, to close at \$1.4400, sterling ended in London Friday at \$1.4365. It closed later in New York at \$1.4360, up from \$1.4345.

Dealers said the main influence on sterling this week — wildly fluctuating oil prices in the wake of last weekend's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — receded in importance Friday as oil prices stabilized.

Britain's benchmark crude, North Sea Brent, was quoted for January delivery Friday at \$26.35 a barrel after dropping to under \$22 a barrel on Wednesday.

But dealers pointed out that most oil analysts and economists expect weaker oil prices in the near term and warned that the slightest hint of price instability could spark a further round of selling.

In other European markets Friday, the dollar was fixed at midmorning in Frankfurt at 2,5172 DM, down from 2,5224; at 7,6960 French francs in Paris, down from 7,7110, and at 1,717.50 lire in Milan, down from 1,720.50. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2,1060 Swiss francs, unchanged.

(Reuters, JHT, AP)

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Borrowers Continue to Shun Markets

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

LONDON — Both the primary and secondary areas of the Eurobond market were exceptionally quiet Friday, with prices showing little change and only one new issue emerging in London, dealers said.

The new issue, of bonds, was a \$150-million dollar-straight for Procter & Gamble Co., which had a 15-year maturity — long for this sector. But other borrowers continued to shun the Eurobond market because better terms are generally available on the U.S. market.

Prices in the dollar-straight secondary market finished anything between 1/2 and 2 points firmer on the week, but prices in London still continued to lag behind those in the United States.

The Procter & Gamble issue pays 9% percent and was priced at 100%. The lead manager was Goldman Sachs International Corp., and the issue was quoted at a di-

count of about 2, within the total fees of 2% percent.

Over the week, dollar straights totaling some \$380 million had been launched, most of which ended within their total fees.

The \$200-million bond issue launched Tuesday for the World Bank ended above its 100% issue price at 100%. Dealers speculated that the issue was sold short at the time of its launch by some operators who did not realize that sole lead manager, Salomon Brothers, was also sole underwriter.

Prices in the dollar-straight secondary market finished anything between 1/2 and 2 points firmer on the week, but prices in London still continued to lag behind those in the United States.

Dealers noted speculation in the United States that the Federal Reserve Board was about to cut the discount rate, but they generally preferred to await developments.

rather than establish long positions over the weekend.

A trader at a European bank commented: "Most people are treading warily because of the dangers of getting too enthusiastic when the market could be at the top."

Only two dollar floating-rate notes were launched during the week — the \$400-million, two-tranche offering for Belgium and the \$100-million issue for Barings BV. Both finished within their total fees.

With activity in the dollar sectors relatively slow this week, attention tended to focus on sectors denominated in other currencies. An apparent swap window opened in the Euroyen market with five issues emerging — including two yen/U.S. dollar dual-currency issues — that totaled 80 billion yen.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Stock Div. Yld. 1985 High Low 3 P.M. Chng.

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ACROSS

1 Poe's "The Cat"
6 Brise
10 Judicial attire
15 Atlantic route
17 Rushing sound
19 Portuguese wine city
21 Fear of thinking
23 Remained
24 Tantrum
25 More tricky
26 Lots and lots of lots
28 Due follower
29 Got a Secret!
30 Encircle
31 Porticos
32 At that time
33 Exam
35 Islands off New Guinea
36 Stick
37 Golfer Julius
38 Lovers of beauty
40 Folded part
41 Rest
42 Breathing sound
43 Radar image

DOWN

1 Isn't naughty
2 Adjective for Alaska
3 Drug plant
4 Fire
5 Was versed in
6 Party pooper
7 Hijack
8 Oriental, e.g.
9 Old Spanish dance
10 Picardy sight
11 Chooses
12 Neckpiece
13 Fear of blushing
14 Fine players
15 Elf!

ACROSS

44 Sharpen a pencil
45 Place in proximity
48 Heart cherries
49 Flamboyance
51 Minute
52 One of the Dryads
53 Bevels or whines
54 Ethiopian river
56 Tale start
57 Fear of public places
58 Oriental bishop
60 Moccasin
61 Item Polidorus hid behind a discus
62 Deals with a discus
63 Handbill
64 Sailors' opposites
65 Mercato's friend
67 Monks
68 Galsworthy novel
69 Construction piece
70 Dash

DOWN

16 U.S.S.R., fugitive, e.g.
17 Skyline feature
18 Anderson's birthplace
22 Mixtures
27 Part of a lemon
31 Scions
32 Theme
34 Sovereignty
35 Slat tree
36 Fear of going to bed
37 Greek letters
39 This does it

ACROSS

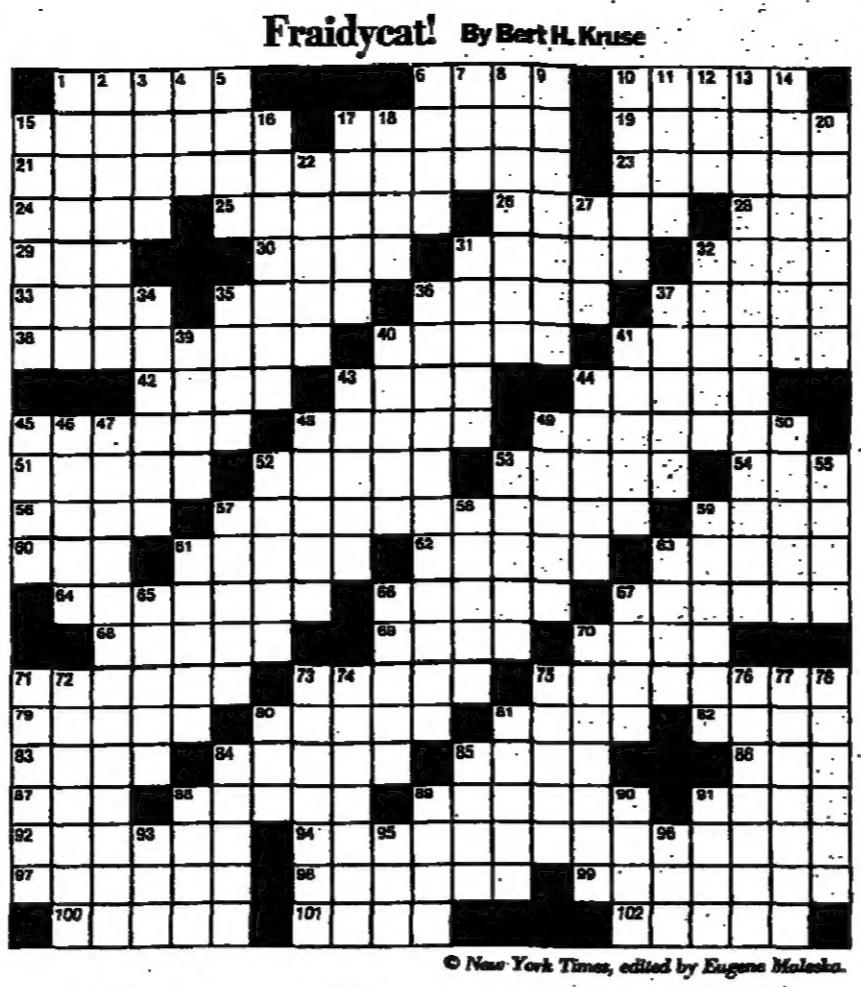
71 Omitted
73 The Flying Scramble, e.g.
75 Abstruse
78 Pollster or cowboy
80 Lobster claw
81 Counterfeit
82 Dress
Merrill
83 Pantries
84 Seethes
85 Arax
86 "Sprechen Deutsch?"
87 Excitement
88 Reproduction
89 Indian symbols
91 Alveoli
92 Leg bones
94 Fear of ridicule
97 Negatively charged particles
98 Customs
99 Kind of performance
100 Shoots the breeze
101 Caresses
102 Harden

DOWN

40 Last word of Mont.'s motto
41 Designer de la
43 Teddy and honey
44 Indian queens
45 On
46 Kind of colony
47 Fear of sin
48 Punter's evocation
49 Picasso or
50 Grate sight
52 Plume
producer
53 Kitchen utensil

ACROSS

DOWN



Fraidycat! By Bert H. Kruse

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

MERRY GENTLEMEN (AND ONE LADY)

By J. Bryan 3d. 324 pages. Illustrated. \$17.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by John Gross

J. BRYAN 3d's first brush with glory was in 1917, when he rode in the same elevator as Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion. His next approach to it, in a somewhat modified fashion, was in 1934, when he got to know Arthur Samuels, editor in chief of *House Beautiful*. By this time, Bryan was managing editor of Town and Country, but Samuels came trailing glamorous associations of a different order — his wife was a well-known actress and he had collaborated on the score of a musical starring W.C. Fields.

Even more than that, Samuels had the reputation of being a wit, a humorist, a joker, what you will. He belonged to species that over the years was to provide Bryan with many of his closest friends, and he is the first of the 13 gentlemen (and one lady, Dorothy Parker) who are celebrated in this amiable collective memoir. The others include Robert Benchley, S.I. Perelman and — less predictably, in this connection — John Steinbeck; they range from such well-remembered figures as Fred Allen and Marc Connelly to half-forgotten ones such as the author Finis Farn and the mural-painter and dedicated practical joker Hugh Troy.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

Bryan comes across as someone who has a notable gift for friendship. He is also a seasoned storyteller, with a sprightly turn of phrase — Benchley's mind, he tells us, was "a flea-market of uncensored stories," Steinbeck's barely legible handwriting "a mumble in pencil" — but he doesn't try to set up in competition with his literary heroes. Indeed, he often seems happy to present himself as a straight man or stooge. Frank Sullivan, for instance, frequently sent him letters like the one in which he described a party he had been to, then broke off: "But enough of my social triumphs. They can only serve to make you even more dissatisfied with your drab and inferior position in society."

The sketch of Sullivan is one of the most satisfying in the collection. It conveys a strong sense of Sullivan's personality; it also contains some characteristic examples of his humor, such as his habit of signing off with an unexpected flourish (as "The man whose miniature your wife wears next to her heart," for instance).

The chapter on Benchley, equally good, is rather more of a straightforward profile, but written with obvious affection and warmth. Bryan's friendship with him began as it meant to go on; Benchley was nursing an impressive hangover when they were introduced, and virtually the first words he uttered (or muttered) were that all he had had for breakfast that morning was "one aspirin, lightly grilled."

Solutions to Last Week's Puzzle

SATURDAY
ACROSS
1. ACROSS BARRED SHARE OF A
ESTABLISHED CORNFLOWER
2. SENTINEL DARE EATANT
3. FESTIVAL COQUED ANTENNA
4. THE PIANA SLEEK
5. DANCE PUNK STUD
6. SIA ELEEP WALKER NUMBER
7. NIGHTINGALE ANDRES PENCER
8. PARIS ELODE OLICE
9. DEALER FEELS SWEET
10. JEWISH
11. PAPER OFFICES BLOW
12. LAKER CLOSER BEN
13. TRACER ESTATE COMPANY
14. LOCATED TADA BIDET
15. AGUMINATED TEETOTALER
16. KEYED EUSED HEAD
17. EADIE ADORÉ EDDY

PREVIOUS: 3744.00

FEB. 26 Index: 1164.50
Previous: 1164.48

FEB. 27 Index: 1164.60
Previous: 1164.58

FEB. 28 Index: 1164.68
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FEB. 29 Index: 1164.70
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FEB. 30 Index: 1164.72
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FEB. 31 Index: 1164.74
Previous: 1164.72

MARCH 1 Index: 1164.76
Previous: 1164.74

MARCH 2 Index: 1164.78
Previous: 1164.76

MARCH 3 Index: 1164.80
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MARCH 4 Index: 1164.82
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MARCH 5 Index: 1164.84
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MARCH 6 Index: 1164.86
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MARCH 7 Index: 1164.88
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MARCH 8 Index: 1164.90
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MARCH 9 Index: 1164.92
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MARCH 10 Index: 1164.94
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MARCH 11 Index: 1164.96
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MARCH 12 Index: 1164.98
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MARCH 13 Index: 1165.00
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MARCH 14 Index: 1165.02
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MARCH 15 Index: 1165.04
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MARCH 16 Index: 1165.06
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MARCH 19 Index: 1165.12
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MARCH 20 Index: 1165.14
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MARCH 22 Index: 1165.18
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MARCH 25 Index: 1165.24
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MARCH 26 Index: 1165.26
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MARCH 27 Index: 1165.28
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MARCH 29 Index: 1165.32
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MARCH 30 Index: 1165.34
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MARCH 31 Index: 1165.36
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APRIL 1 Index: 1165.38
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APRIL 2 Index: 1165.40
Previous: 1165.38

APRIL 3 Index: 1165.42
Previous: 1165.40

APRIL 4 Index: 1165.44
Previous: 1165.42

APRIL 5 Index: 1165.46
Previous: 1165.44

APRIL 6 Index: 1165.48
Previous: 1165.46

APRIL 7 Index: 1165.50
Previous: 1165.48

APRIL 8 Index: 1165.52
Previous: 1165.50

APRIL 9 Index: 1165.54
Previous: 1165.52

APRIL 10 Index: 1165.56
Previous: 1165.54

APRIL 11 Index: 1165.58
Previous: 1165.56

SPORTS

Patriots Will Battle Tradition as Well as Dolphins in Game That May Decide TitleBy Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Given the turnover rate of players in the National Football League — most have come and gone in five years or so — one team's domination of another is not always easy to explain. It does, however, lead to generalizations like the following:

The New England Patriots cannot win in Miami.

That is not entirely true because they did win there, once, in 1966, the first time the Dolphins and the Patriots played. Since, however, the Patriots have lost 17 straight in the Orange Bowl, which is as compelling a reason as any to assume No. 18 is coming up.

Or maybe it is not. Patrice Sullivan, the Patriots' general manager, whose career in football began when he was an 8-year-old ball boy, said the Patriots' game with the Dolphins on Monday night in the Orange Bowl "is the biggest in our franchise's history."

NFL PREVIEW

Perhaps it is because of the streak and the fact that the Dolphins, the Patriots and the New York Jets are all tied or the lead in the American Conference East with 10-4 records. With a victory Monday and another six days later against the Cincinnati Bengals, the Patriots could win a division title for the first time since 1978. They can win the division Monday night if the Jets lose Saturday to the Chicago Bears.

The Patriots can clinch at least a wild-card entry to the playoffs with a victory if the Denver Broncos lose Saturday to the Kansas City Chiefs.

But all those possibilities rely on a victory over the Dolphins, and more than one measure suggests it will be difficult:

The Dolphins are 6-0 at home this season.

In nearly 16 seasons under the coaching of Don Shula the Dolphins are 47-15 in the last four games of the season, and are 2-0 this year.

Of those 62 games, 38 have been played in the Orange Bowl, and the Dolphins have won 32.

"One of the reasons, I'm sure, is the weather," Sullivan said. "Last year, we played them in Miami in the second game of the season, and it was brutally hot. In New England, we had already gotten into the cooler part of the year."

To help acclimate themselves, the Patriots went to Miami on Wednesday and scheduled daily practices through Sunday. It is something they had done before, but this time colder weather made practicing more difficult in the East.

That could help stop the streak. But even if it does, Sullivan will not be convinced acclimation accounted for the victory.

"We have a better team than in past years," he said. "This team has a lot of characteristics that are uncharacteristic of previous teams. That's why it's such a big game."

Harrish's Reno Race & Sports Book has made the Dolphins 6-point favorites.

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SCOREBOARD**Basketball****NBA Standings**

		THURSDAY'S RESULTS										
		EASTERN CONFERENCE										
		Western Conference										
W	L	Pct.	G	GP	GS	W	L	Pct.	G	GP	GS	
19	13	.584	-	22	8	9	44	.537	-	22	8	9
23	11	.643	-	22	11	3	42	.500	-	22	11	3
12	11	.500	-	22	11	3	42	.500	-	22	11	3
12	11	.500	-	22	11	3	42	.500	-	22	11	3
6	17	.286	-	22	17	5	42	.286	-	22	17	5
Central Division												
17	7	.700	-	22	7	15	42	.700	-	22	7	15
14	10	.556	-	22	10	12	42	.556	-	22	10	12
11	13	.477	-	22	13	9	42	.477	-	22	13	9
9	12	.409	-	22	12	10	42	.409	-	22	12	10
7	17	.286	-	22	17	5	42	.286	-	22	17	5
Western Division												
17	7	.700	-	22	7	15	42	.700	-	22	7	15
14	10	.556	-	22	10	12	42	.556	-	22	10	12
11	13	.477	-	22	13	9	42	.477	-	22	13	9
9	12	.409	-	22	12	10	42	.409	-	22	12	10
7	17	.286	-	22	17	5	42	.286	-	22	17	5
Pacific Division												
7	14	.391	-	22	14	8	42	.391	-	22	14	8

Selected College Results**EAST****SOUTH****WEST****PAIR WEST****PAIR EAST****SKIING****Graham Wins Another Close Cup Ski Race***The Associated Press*

VAL D'ISERE, France — Lamie Graham of Canada made up for her narrow defeat Thursday by winning Friday's women's World Cup downhill race. But just as narrowly.

Graham, the 1982 bronze medal winner at the world championships, posted a time of 1 minute and 25.1 seconds, the week's best clocking, to edge Maria Wallner of Switzerland by 12-hundredths of a second over the 7,198-foot (2,194-meter) track. West Germany's Michaela Gerg, who won Thursday's downhill, was third.

Graham's triumph put her in first place in the season-long World Cup downhill standings with 45 points. Gerg is second with 40.

Debbie Armstrong of Seattle, the 1984 Olympic giant slalom gold medalist who finished seventh, was exactly one second behind Graham.

"I had high hopes for today, but am glad to get out of there with a seventh," she said. "Truly, I just wanted to get this day over with because of the falls yesterday. That kept creeping into my mind."

■ **Putz Still in Coma**

Christine Putz of Austria, who crashed heavily during Thursday's race, remained in a coma Friday at the Sablons à La Tucro, hospital in Grasse, United Press International reported from Val d'Isere.

The Austrian team doctor, Siggi Wagner, said Putz might be improving slightly because "she showed some movement Thursday night and that's encouraging."

"She's still in a coma, but she's a little better," Wagner said. "She might remain unconscious for three days or it could be a week."

He said Putz, 19, had severe concussions and skull injuries.

■ **U.S. Skier Hurt in Italy**

Kraig Sourbeer, 20, from East Burke, Vermont, fractured a vertebra in his neck after losing control of his skis in mid-course and tumbling several times during a practice downhill run Thursday at Val Gardena, Italy. The Associated Press reported from Santa Cristina.

Officials at Val Gardena said Sourbeer was in good condition at a hospital in nearby Bressanone and would be flown to the United States for treatment. He had been practicing for the season's second World Cup race, set for Saturday.



Saturday, the Jets have to stop Walter Payton.

not in overpowering fashion. They cannot put anybody away, which puts this game within the Seahawks' reach. (Raiders by 4½.)

Buffalo (2-2) at Pittsburgh (6-8): The Bills might be overwhelmed as the records suggest. The Steelers have lost their last three games, giving up 115 points in the process. But in the Bills' last nine games they have scored only 113 points. (Steelers by 10.)

Houston (5-9) at Cleveland (7-7): Jerry Glavine makes

his debut as interim coach of the Oilers, but he might be more valuable as a defensive lineman. His team could use a few new ones judging by the number of rushing yards it allows. The Oilers' average yield in points the last four games is 36, and last time the Browns beat them by the score of 21-6. (Browns by 10.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York (3-5) at Dallas (9-3): The Cowboys have been embarrassed twice this season, first by the Bears, 44-0, and last Sunday by the Bengals, 50-24. They rebounded the first time, drubbing Philadelphia. To rebound again, they must slow Joe Morris, the league's leading touchdown scorer, and Phil Simms, who threw for a career-high 432 yards when the teams played 10 weeks ago. The Cowboys won that one, 30-29, but since then the Giants' offense has improved. If recent form holds, the Cowboys should win. But this is a big game, and the Cowboys are more accustomed to winning those than the Giants. (Cowboys by 3.)

Green Bay (6-8) at Detroit (7-7): The Lions are at home; that means they win. That also means they could make amends for their worst game of the season, a 43-10 loss to the Packers in the fifth week. (Lions by 4½.)

Minnesota (7-7) at Atlanta (2-12): The Vikings' defense has improved while the Falcons continue to be a too-injured team, with an offensive line that has sprung a few leaks too many. (Vikings by 1.)

St. Louis (5-9) at Los Angeles (10-4): Coming off their most emotional and satisfying victory of the season, 27-20 over the 49ers, the Rams need only one more victory to clinch the division. They should get it here. The Cardinals, who have problems along the offensive line and in their secondary, should make it a rough day for Neil Lomax and the Rams. (Rams by 9.)

San Francisco (8-6) at New Orleans (5-9): The 49ers' numbers were impressive last Monday night but they lost

to the Rams because Joe Montana threw two key interceptions, their kickoff team gave up a touchdown and the secondary does not scare opponents the way it used to. The Saints are not very good, but they did squash the Rams two weeks ago. (49ers by 10.)

INTERCONFERENCE

Chicago (13-1) at New York Jets (9-5): The one thing the Jets' Ken O'Brien has been criticized for this season is holding the ball too long before passing. That could get him into trouble Saturday against the Bears' pass rush, especially when they use their "46" with eight men at the line. The Jets also will have their hands full with Walter Payton, who has run for more than 100 yards in nine straight games, and with Jim McMahon, who is just about fully recovered from shoulder tendinitis. (Bears by 2½.)

Cincinnati (7-7) at Washington (8-6): Considering that the Redskins have scored as many as 30 points only twice this season, it does not seem possible they can beat the Bengals, who have scored 95 in their last two games. The Bengals do, however, have problems with good defensive teams, and the Redskins have the second-best pass defense in the league. The Redskins also have the running game that can control a game and keep Boomer Esiason and his buddies off the field. (Redskins by 2.)

Philadelphia (6-9) at San Diego (7-7): This could be a meeting of two future former coaches, Marion Campbell of the Eagles and Don Coryell of the Chargers. Both had high hopes for the season, only to be undone by an inconsistent offense, the Eagles', and an inconsistent defense, the Chargers'. Chalk this one up for the Chargers, who have scored 30, 40, 24, 35, 40 and 54 points in their last 6 games. (Chargers by 7.)

Indianapolis (3-11) at Tampa Bay (2-12): By all rights, this game should end in a tie, a kicker missing a field goal 14 minutes 59 seconds into overtime. (Bucs by 3½.)

San Francisco (8-6) at New Orleans (5-9): The 49ers

Yanks, Chisox Make Trade, Seek Another*The Associated Press*

SAN DIEGO — The New York Yankees and Chicago White Sox settled for second-best, swapping pitchers when they really wanted to trade batters, as the official portion of major league baseball's annual winter meetings came to a close Thursday.

The trade that the two clubs made sent left-hander Britt Burns to the Yankees for right-hander John Cowley and catcher Ron Hassey.

The trade they might yet make would send free-agent catcher Carlton Fisk to the Yankees for designated hitter Don Baylor.

The Boston Red Sox announced they had acquired left-handed hitting utility player Mike Stenhouse from Minnesota for right-hander Charlie Mitchell.

There were 12 deals involving 26 major league players made at the winter meetings.

Burns, 26, broke in with the White Sox in 1979 and was 18-11 with a 3.96 earned-run average last season. He had asked to be traded, "but an earlier deal with Atlanta fell through."

Before making a second trade with the Yankees, the White Sox

must first sign Fisk, and both players are demanding bonuses for waiving no-trade rights.

Jerry Kapstein, the agent who represents both players, said neither has yet given assurances these rights will be waived.

The White Sox's general manager, Ken Harrelson,

Japanese Feminist Leader: 'Only a Little Radical'

By Christine Chapman
TOKYO — "The first lesson in sexual education for girls is to teach them that motherhood is not the only reason for their existence."

"Even in education, where it would seem that boys and girls are equal, teachers and administrators still discriminate between them."

"In today's Japan mother and child are too close to each other both physically and psychologically."

"We have been bringing up neither boys nor girls as real human beings but trying to make them pseudo-human beings according to the ready-made molds of manliness and womanliness."

Keiko Higuchi, 53, the author of these statements in the book "Bringing Up Girls," considers herself "only a little radical"; nonetheless she is one of the leaders of the genteel Japanese women's movement. The writer and social critic said: "I am angry, but with hope. Many women are not angry. I am angry about that and the fact that many women accept the idea that girls, and boys, should behave in a certain way."

Higuchi's 250-page handbook on raising daughters was published in 1978 by Bunka Shuppankyoku Co. of Tokyo. It was a best seller at 100,000 copies. In February a paperback edition will come out.

Last spring an English-language edition appeared, bearing a sketch of a defiant little girl on the bright red cover. Translated by Akiko Tomii and published by Shoukadoh Booksellers, the women's bookstore in Kyoto, the English version, now in its third printing, was taken to the Nairobi conference on women last summer by a Japanese delegate. Though it is seven years old, the book is as relevant as if it were written yesterday.

"In Japan the ideas are not old," Higuchi said in an interview at her home. "In the United States, after seven years, they would be. I'm happy not having to rewrite it, but sad that Japan is so slow to change."

"Bringing Up Girls" describes a process of discrimination between the sexes that is the basis of women's education in Japan. At school and in the family — un-



Keiko Higuchi: Trying to break traditional molds.

consciously, Higuchi charitably suggests — society creates situations in which a girl learns to become the Japanese ideal of woman: She learns to be "tender and docile," to curb her sex and curiosity, to work silently and not assert herself.

In kindergarten girls "sit in a line along the edge of a sandbox and make look-like cakes" while boys, working as a group, construct a sandbox dam. "Womanly" attitudes of obedience, order and passivity are fostered by teachers' remarks, such as, "Boys, go out and play. Girls, clean up the room," and by a public junior high school curriculum that assigns girls to home economics classes and boys to carpentry.

In the home, although mothers say they do not have to expect as much from a girl as from a boy, the daughter is expected to help with cooking, cleaning, preparing the bath and other chores while her brother is allowed to concentrate on his schoolwork. "Boys are kept away from household responsibilities in their home," Higuchi said.

The three major sections of her

book — on schooling, parental influence and marriage — pile up the evidence against the traditional idea of "womanliness" as a basis for educating girls. It leaves them, Higuchi writes, "with psychological bindings on their mind — like the boot-binding in old China."

Through anecdotes, excerpts from the diaries and memoirs of famous Japanese women, various surveys, and her own observations, Higuchi depicts a society that teaches women to wait — for marriage, for late-working husbands, for death. In its straightforward, no-nonsense style, the book is an indictment of a country that honors its women for being strong mothers and dependable housewives while refusing to admire their individuality or admit that their intelligence equals men's.

Most women in Japan do not read newspapers on trains or subways because it is considered "haughty." Even in the Taisho Era (1912-26), Higuchi confirmed, "it was not unusual for a wife to be divorced on the grounds that she read the newspaper."

She added, however, that the man she lives with, a professor,

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still hopeful, saying "things are changing very slowly," Higuchi believes that the United Nations' International Women's Decade, which ends this year, was effective in Japan. "I think no other country was as successful as Japan, both in a legal sense and in atmosphere," she said. "Two amendments to the constitution were passed: a nationality law, which gives citizenship to the children of Japanese women married to foreigners, and an equal employment opportunity law."

"People came to care about women's opinions. Before, men thought, 'onna, kodomo,' or women are like children. It's different now. Men often ask what women think."

She noted, "Democracy has not developed in the Japanese people. They like to follow the advice of others. During the women's decade the government helped the movement by suggesting how people should think."

Although there are 48 women's groups in Japan, according to Higuchi, they seem to focus on problems of the moment.

Higuchi is the author of a series of books on women from early childhood to old age. She was the Japanese contributor to "Sisterhood is Global: The International Women's Movement Anthology," a 1984 publication of Anchor Books. Last month in Tokyo she participated in a New York-Tokyo seminar on the status of working women as part of the activities honoring the 25th anniversary of the two cities' "sister city" status. She appears regularly on radio and television programs and gives frequent lectures throughout Japan.

"When I lecture to high school girls and their mothers together, the mothers are impressed, the girls not," she said with a sigh. "High school and junior college students are waiting girls. They are not aware of the problems between men and women. They do not have a special plan after age 23 or 24, when they plan to marry."

"There are men in both groups," Higuchi said, smiling. "I'm inspired. Next year I'll write more about bringing up boys."

In "Bringing Up Girls" she attacks the way boys are reared, criticizing their mothers' obsessive concern for them. "Japanese mothers' attachment to their sons is more than natural," she writes. "A woman is so happy to have a boy that, in bringing him up, she neglects her husband and even her own life."

The boy, meanwhile, leaves his personal life to his mother or wife and grows to be a guest in his own home.

Girls are taught to be amiable, "to care about other people," said Higuchi. "Boys are not. They're taught to study, to get a good job, then they'll get a good wife."

"Most Japanese men lack ability."

She added, however, that the man she lives with, a professor,

makes their breakfast and helps with the housework.

"We've been living together for 10 years now, but we're not legally married. My husband died after six years of marriage, when our daughter was only 4." Referring to her companion, she said with a wry smile: "Without marriage this man is still alive."

After graduating in journalism and art history from the University of Tokyo in 1956, Higuchi, who was born in 1932, worked as an editor for a year before marrying. She quit her job and became a housewife for four years, then returned to publishing. Later, while working in advertising, she began to write on women's issues for newspapers and magazines.

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PEOPLE

Restaurant in Italy Wins Its 3d Star

Gualtiero Marchesi's restaurant

in Milan has won a coveted third star in Michelin's 1986 red guide to restaurants and hotels in Italy. Lucio Zompo, chef of restaurant and hotel inspectors for Michelin in Italy, said the Gualtiero Marchesi restaurant, with its high-tech decor, was cited for "its care, finesse, way of presenting its food and the inventiveness of the chef" — and especially, he added, "for not ignoring the traditions of Italy."

Zompo said Michelin's other three-star restaurants — hitherto limited to France, Belgium, West Germany and Britain — were all French, with perhaps some regional specialties. Marchesi, now 55, shunned pasta dishes when he opened the restaurant that bears his name eight years ago, and he came under criticism for offering an Italian version of nouvelle cuisine. Now, though, the restaurant offers ravioli stuffed with shrimp — one of the dishes cited by the guide — and other Italian dishes. Zompo said Michelin cost \$2,000 to \$3,000 lire (\$30 to \$52) for one, not including wine.

In a rare French tribute to American art history from the University of Tokyo in 1956, Higuchi, who was born in 1932, worked as an editor for a year before marrying. She quit her job and became a housewife for four years, then returned to publishing. Later, while working in advertising, she began to write on women's issues for newspapers and magazines.

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Vladimir Leontev en route back to France.

The Associated Press

for two weeks has become the problem of French police, and they have no better idea what to do with him than did their British colleagues. "I really don't know what I am going to do," said Yvan Gueritte, director of the French border police in Calais. Vladimir Leontev, 43, an electrical engineer who lives in France, was sent home by British police on the ferry from Dover to Calais. British authorities had wanted to talk to him about more than 258,000 French francs (\$33,500) found on him when his motorcycle was in an accident northwest of London on Nov. 16, the day after he arrived in Britain. Leontev later collapsed and was taken to a hospital, where doctors said he was suffering unconsciousness. His French papers are in order and he is not under arrest, Gueritte said, but French customs officers are interested in where the money came from.

Armand Hammer said Friday in Moscow that 40 masterpieces from Moscow's Pushkin Museum and the Hermitage in Leningrad would be displayed in the United States next year in the first art exchange under the new U.S.-Soviet cultural agreement. The industrialist said that the exchange had been under negotiation for two years but that Soviet officials agreed to it only after the cultural, scientific and educational accord was signed at the Geneva summit last month. He said he and Vsevysty V. Zeiss, first deputy culture minister, signed a contract Friday under which two American collections would be sent to the Soviet Union in exchange for the works, which he called "the greatest collection of Impressionism and post-impressionism ever to have left the Soviet Union." The Hermitage works — paintings by Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh, Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso — were displayed in 1983 in Lugano, Switzerland, where Hammer saw them. The exhibit will open May 1 in Washington for two months, then be shown for two months in Los Angeles, Hammer said.

Jessica Tandy, 76, who collapsed on stage Tuesday in Los Angeles and was hospitalized for exhaustion, was to rejoin her husband, Hume Cronyn, for Friday's performance of "Foxfire," a theater spokesman said.

The family of a German field marshal whose baton was broken over his head by an angry British brigadier at the end of World War II has blocked the planned sale of the symbolic staff of office. The damaged baton of Field Marshal Erhard Milch had been scheduled to be sold Friday by Anne Walsh, daughter of Brigadier Derek Mills-Roberts, at the London auction house Phillips. Walsh agreed to withdraw the baton from an auction of war memorabilia following a court hearing, promising that she would offer it on loan to a museum until the question of ownership was settled. Lawyers representing Milch's family asked to bar the sale on grounds that the baton was taken, not surrendered. The silver and ebony baton, about 18 inches (46 centimeters) long, has been valued at about \$8,000 (\$11,400). Walsh said her father broke the baton over Milch's head because he was

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